

# Tuskegee Physician Tells Chicago Doctors of New Neurosyphilis Treatment

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## Different Treatment for Negroes

The Tuskegee physician's treatment was developed after it was learned that neurosyphilis among Negroes could not be treated with the commonly used tertian malaria. This was because there had been developed a general racial immunity to this form of malaria through generations of living in warm areas where this disease is prevalent.

Dr. Branche reasoned that quartan malaria, a stronger and more virulent form of the disease which was more or less foreign to Negroes, might be substituted. Results were amazing. Of those inoculated with the quartan malaria treatment, 93 per cent reacted favorably as contrasted with only 14 per cent who reacted to inoculation with chills and fever when the tertian variety was used.



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## TUSKEGEE DOCTOR HAS NEW TREATMENT FOR NEUROSYPHILIS

Dr. George C. Branche  
Explains Discovery to  
Notables in Chicago

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He is still using the original quartan strain obtained in 1932 from the United States Public Health station at Columbia, S. C. Shipments of the quartan malaria blood have been furnished other hospitals for inoculation. This method of treatment is considered one of the greatest contributions made to the control and cure of neurosyphilis. In addition to originating this method, Dr. Branche has also con-

tributed articles to the foremost medical and scientific publications. A native of North Carolina, he graduated from Lincoln university and the Boston university school of medicine. He has been connected with the Veterans' facility since 1923.

IS EXPERT



DR. JOHN WATSON CHENAULT.

who has been selected head of the center for treatment of infantile paralysis at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Chenaault is an expert in his field, having studied orthopedic surgery for five years before becoming director of the John A. Andrews Hospital at Tuskegee. He interned at Provident Hospital, Chicago, and also studied at the University of Iowa.

ALABAMA PHYSICIANS  
HOLD CONVENTION AT  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 29—The Alabama State Medical Association held its annual convention here and in Tuskegee.

Mobile, Ala., Press  
May 29, 1939

## Colored Physician Wins Scholarship

A month's scholarship to the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., has been awarded Dr. E. B. Goode, colored Mobile physician, and today he left to enter the hospital June 1.

Scholarships are awarded by the government for the purpose of instructing physicians in the latest developments in public health work. Dr. Goode is one of the first colored physicians in Alabama and one of

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home  
June 13, 1939

## TO ATTEND NEGRO MEDICAL CONVENTION

Talladega will be represented at the Alabama State Medical Association of Negro Physicians which will be held in Montgomery and Tuskegee Wednesday and Thursday.

Dr. E. H. Jones is association treasurer and also is on the program for a discussion of "Allergy" during a scientific session at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

June 14-15. The sessions were well attended by members from all over the state.

Medical and surgical clinics were held Wednesday from 7:30 a. m. to 10 a. m. at the Hale Infirmary and Fraternal Hospital. The convention was formerly opened at 10 a. m. at State Teachers' College by President Dr. M. G. Edmonds of Mobile. During this session several interesting and helpful papers were read and lectures were heard.

Early Thursday morning the association moved to Tuskegee for the final session. Major operations were performed at the John A. Andrews Hospital with Dr. Cyril Wallwyn in charge. The final feature was the election of officers, which included Dr. E. H. Hudson, president, Union Springs; Dr. Towns, vice president, Gadsden; Dr. R. T. Adair, secretary, Montgomery.

# Race Physicians Barred As Non-Staff Doctors Are Admitted In Birmingham

Negro Nurses Work in Segregated Colored Wards, But Race Doctors Can't Even Visit Their Patients

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 10.—(By Walter Murdock for ANP)—The modification of rules of the Hillman hospital tax-supported institution by which non-staff doctors may attend their patients there does not apply to Negro doctors, Dr. J. W. MacQueen, hospital rector, related today. The resolution adopted by the hospital advisory board specifically said that only members of the Jefferson County Medical Association were eligible to attend their patients.

The medical association has a color ban which prevents Negro doctors from holding membership cards. Last year Negro doctors made request to practice in the hospital, but received no response. The colored wards are segregated and Negro nurses work in them, but Negro doctors are denied the opportunity to visit patients or to practice in the hospital. No Negro is on the staff of this tax-supported hospital.

## Birmingham Presidents

### Increase To 61

Several years ago when this page undertook the task of keeping up with Birmingham residents who had been elected presidents of national organizations, an appeal was made that the list be compiled complete to date. We dipped back into the city's history and thought the honor roll had omitted no one.

But it is difficult to overcome the modesty of some persons. Consequently, it was not until the death of Dr. Arthur M. Brown, veteran Negro physician of Birmingham, that a reminder was given that he was one of these Birmingham presidents.

For two terms, back in 1914 and 1915, Dr. Brown was president of the National Medical Association, a nation-wide organization of Negro physicians. It was only one of several honors accorded him by fellow-doctors of his race during his 50 years of practice here in Birmingham.

This belated addition of Dr. Brown to the presidential list brings to 61 the number of Birmingham persons who have brought fame to their city through recognition by their fellows in some national group. Dr. Brown is the only Negro on that list. If other Bir-

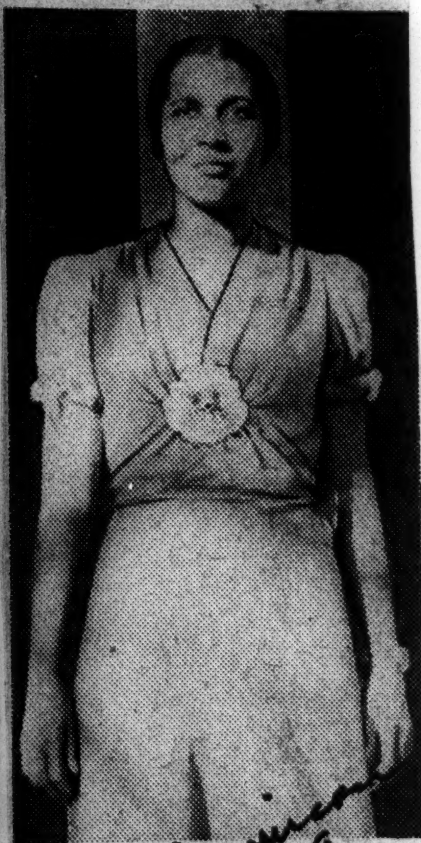
mingham members of his race have been presidents, or similar executive officers, of nation-wide organizations, the oversight was unintentional and it will be gladly corrected.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

DELAWARE

DELAWARE  
DOCTOR



DR. RUTH A. COYLE,  
who is the lone woman doctor in  
Wilmington, Delaware. Native  
of Bloomfield, N.J. she received  
her education here and at the  
Philadelphia College of Osteop-  
athy. She is a member of Delta  
Sigma Theta sorority.



## Dr. Nash, in Filing Suit Against White Druggist, Says Reputation Was Damaged—Plenty!

In his complaint, Dr. Nash states that on August 7 he prescribed medicine for a patient to correct nervousness and insomnia. Four days later, he asserts, he was called to her home and found her collapsed and suffering from the ill effects of the medicine delivered to her by the druggist.

Upon an analysis, he alleges, he found the medicine was a drug composed of foreign and harmful substances, which were not included in his prescription.

As a result of taking the medicine, he states, the patient became ill and nauseated and was in bed for six weeks. H. says he has lost the patient and others who resided in her establishment. H. adds that knowledge of this incident has spread in the community and his practice and reputation have been damaged.

He seeks actual damages of \$10,000 and punitive damages of a like amount.

Mrs. Edith O. Smith, 1738 U street northwest, filed a suit against the same druggist on December 20 for damages of \$5,000.

In her complaint she set out that her physician gave her a prescription for nervousness and insomnia. The druggist told her she claims, a bottle of medicine warranted to be that prescribed by her physician. After taking a few doses, she says, she became

lian W. Ross, American Board of Obstetrics-Gynecology; Dr. H. Frank Jones, American Board of Urology; Dr. Edward L. Howes, American Board of Surgery; Dr. James L. Martin, American Board of Roentgenology; Dr. Raymond S. Gregory, Professor Medicine, Diplomate of the American Board of Materia Medica.

## A black and white portrait of a young man with dark, wavy hair, wearing a suit jacket, white shirt, and tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera. The image is a halftone print.

**DR. M. D. WISEMAN**  
His contribution to field of den-  
tistry recognized and rewarded.

Dr. M. D. Wiseman, Washington, member of the executive board and chairman of the National Program committee, will be presented with a medal for meritorious service to organized dentistry by the National Dental association during the convention held in New York City Aug. 14-18. Dr. Charles S. Fairclough of the North Harlem Dental society will make the award on behalf of the association in the "Garden of Security" on the Field of Special Events at the New York World's fair grounds.

Dr. Wiseman has been an active national officer since the early 20's, having served as national president in 1933-34, subsequently being placed on the board. His position as national program chairman is the hub around which the convention plans are formed and carried out, therefore his duties are continuous with the clearing up of one meeting and preparing for the next year's gathering.

At the end of the convention, he and his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Wiseman, will embark on a month's tour of the Bermuda Islands returning to his practice around Sept. 20.

## H. U. Professors Make Human Skin Discovery

Discoveries about the human skin by Doctors Vernon A. Wiler and Victor J. Orsane, biochemists of Howard University, recently reported to the American Chemical Society, were widely heralded by scientific circles last week.

As a result of chemical exploration of the human skin, the doctors reported discoveries which might aid in preventing disease and disfigurement, according to G. B. Lab science editor of the International News Service, in the Minneapolis, Minn., Morning Tribune of August 18.

The same article by Dr. Lal appeared in the New York Journal American, the Albany Times Union and other newspapers receiving the International News Service.

The discoveries were made public by the American Chemical Society and the Institute of Physics in New York.

"The average person may be interested only in the attractive appearance of the skin," the scientist writes, "but the physiologist recognized the skin as the most extensive organ of the body. The whole integrity, defense and health of the body depends greatly upon the condition and activity of the skin."

Further, he writes:

"These scientists studied an amino acid, known as methionine, present in the outer layer of the skin, the corneum of cuticle. Amino acids are the building blocks of the proteins--they are the key materials of life. Recently scientists were much interested by the work of two European chemists, showing that in cancer the Amino acids undergo a peculiar change in the architecture of their molecules. "Whether the study of methionine will lead to a better understanding of skin cancer remains to be seen.



# Skin Specialists Make Startling Discoveries

To Mayo Clinic

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—Discoveries about the human skin by Doctors Vernon A. Wilkerson and Victor J. Tulane, biochemists of Howard university, recently reported to the American Chemical Society, were widely heralded by scientific circles last week.

As a result of chemical exploration of the human skin the doctors reported discoveries which might aid in preventing diseases and disfigurement, according to G. B. Lal, science editor of the International News Service, in a chain of daily newspapers last week.

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"The average person may be interested only in the attractive appearance of the skin," the science editor writes, "but the physiologist recognizes the skin as the most extensive organ of the body. The whole integrity, defense and health of the body depends greatly upon the condition and activity of the skin."

The two scientists at Howard, he explains, studied an "amino acid, known as methionine, present in the outer layer of the skin." This acid, he points out, is the building block of the proteins, "the key material of life."

The study may lead to a better understanding of skin cancer, the editor says.

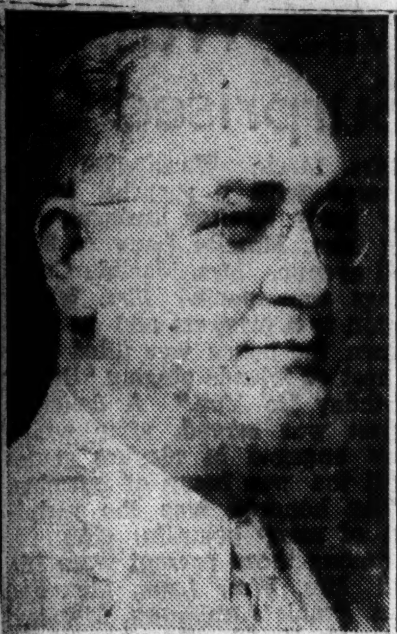


DR. H. R. BURWELL, Head of Burwell's Hospital, who is at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., to observe surgical techniques, clinical procedures, and methods of hospital routine. Dr. Burwell is an assistant professor of clinical surgery at the Howard University School of Medicine and has made frequent visits to the Mayo Clinic. He plans to return to the city early next month.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

FLORIDA

Notable



Dr. L. A. Howell of Tampa, Fla., one of the country's best known dental practitioners, member of the National Dental Association's executive board, who was presented with the Tampa Regis Chamber of Commerce Annual Award for outstanding citizenship. The Florida Medical and Dental Society granted him life membership in the Score Club, its honor Society, this year.

(AMP Photo)



# GENERAL

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS-1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

## The Negro Physician

**THE NEGRO PHYSICIAN** and his fellow workers in the allied sciences face today the most critical situation which has ever faced them in America. The problem is not their alone, however, but has a very direct bearing on the health of the entire racial group with which they are identified.

During the past twenty years, because of disclosures resulting from the examinations of hundreds of thousands of men for service in the World War, America has become increasingly health conscious. The Federal health agencies have bestirred themselves, group hospitalization has become a force to be reckoned with, and now the national government is being asked to consider a long-range, nation-wide health program, designed to bring needed medical care within the reach of the indigent.

All of these developments have naturally affected the private practitioner. These newer ideas, which affect the practice of medicine and the allied sciences, have their advantages and disadvantages. The Negro physician, unless he brings to bear on this entire question the full resources of his trained mind, will find the disadvantages reaching him long before he derives any of the benefits.

The National Medical Association and other organized groups of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses must exercise in this connection that eternal vigilance which an early American statesman declared was the price of liberty.

Group hospitalization, with Negroes barred from the staffs of practically every white hospital in America, and therefore unable to "follow" their patients, who may be subscribers into these institutions is a threat to the earning power of the Negro physician which cannot be regarded with complacency. Surveys show that, dependent as he is on a middle class and underprivileged group, the average Negro physician's earning power is not commensurate with the cost of his training.

Any long-range, nation-wide health program under government auspices, with its attendant bureaucracy, means that the Negro physician must be on the alert to get in on the ground floor and not have thousands of potential patients cared for by bureaus of which he is not an integral part. If it be argued that these patients would not be able to pay a private physician a fee, there still must be considered the fact that the treatment of free patients adds to the skill of physicians and enables them to keep abreast of the latest techniques.

As we have stated above, the Negro generally has a pertinent interest in what happens to the Negro physician, dentist and pharmacist. We have an interest, as citizens and taxpayers, in any government program of health conservation on which tax funds are to be expended. We must, of course, be concerned about the elevating of racial health standards, which, irrespective of the truth of the reasons which may be students to two in any one class.

We must keep in mind also that to be a physician or dentist or pharmacist is becoming more and more difficult because of (1) higher educational standards required; (2) the increase in tuition fees; (3) the fact that there are but two accredited Negro schools where the necessary training may be obtained; and (4) the fact that white schools, when they admit Negroes, seem to have an unwritten rule that limits Negro students to two in any one class.

The "social waste" involved when Negro guardians of health are hindered, largely because of color, from making their contribution to the improvement of the health of the nation, after they have at great cost and much personal sacrifice met all the requirements, is one of the tragic aspects of America's health problem, which must not be ignored.

Both white and colored America have a stake in this matter and must, in the interest of all, work together in arriving at a mutually beneficial solution.

## Resolution Is Offered Council

*Journal guide*  
**5000 Race Doctors  
Would Be Affected  
By Action**

*5-21-39*  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The executive council of the American Medical Association meeting here took under advisement this week a proposal that it let down its bars and admit to membership the nation's 5,000 colored physicians.

A precedent-breaking move, the proposal in the form of a resolution, was offered on Monday by the New York State delegation, representing the largest state medical society in the country.

The group also proposed to seat a woman physician in the governing council. Both suggestions were viewed as being in preparation for a battle over how to spend wisely the tax money for medical care of the poor which the AMA has already endorsed in principle.

The rapidly changing social order was given as the principal reason by its sponsors for the proposal to admit race physicians to membership in the AMA. Colored physicians, they contended, care for 13,000,000 American citizens "whose collective health problems form one of the most challenging areas in the entire battle line against sickness and disease."

### OBSERVE BEST TRADITIONS

Pointing out that Negro doctors in the United States have observed the best traditions, the resolution stated that "South of the Mason and Dixon Line Negro physicians are generally and systematically excluded from county medical society membership. "Such membership is the only way a physician can become a member of the AMA, it was pointed out.

Concluding, the resolution read: "Resolved, that the House of Delegates declare its belief that membership in the various constituent medical societies of the American Medical Association should not be denied to any person solely on the basis of race, color, or creed."

Sponsors of the resolution also emphasized the fact that the critical time in the history of American medicine made it imperative that all physicians "should unite in safeguarding the interests of the profession."

Madison, Ga., Madisonian  
June 9, 1939

## Medical Society To Admit Negro Doctors

Breaking past precedents, the American Medical Association, in recent convention in St. Louis, voted to let down the bars to AMA membership among the nation's 5,000 negro doctors.

The resolutions on admitting negro doctors were offered by the New York delegation, representing the largest state medical society in the nation.

Rapidly changing social order was stressed by the New Yorkers in asking for more consideration to negroes.

Negro doctors, they said, care for 13,000,000 American citizens, "whose collective health problems form one of the most challenging areas in the entire battle line against sickness and disease."

They said the negroes have observed the best traditions.

"South of the Mason and Dixon line," the resolution went on, "Negro physicians are generally and systematically excluded from county medical society membership."

Such membership is the only way a doctor can be a member of the AMA.

Doctors attending the convention expressed their idea of alleged waste, extravagance and political dangers in present congressional plans for socialized medicine, as stated in the Wagner bill, but no action was taken.

Resolutions attacking the plan were adopted, however, and it is thought congress will be asked to defer action on the bill.



# Says A.M.A. Treats Negro Like Hitler Treats Jew

*Call 7-14-39*  
The remedy is not to take public health out of politics, but to wage a fight to get the vote for the 8 million Negroes.

**RICHMOND, Va.** — The American Medical Association was denounced here before the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as an organized group of American medical men that has "demonstrated as much interest in the health of the Negro as Hitler has in the health of the Jew."

The statement was made by Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P.'s national board of directors in an address before the conference Thursday, June 29.

Speaking on "public health, and the relationship of the Wagner Health bill to the welfare of the Negro people as a whole, Dr. Wright spotlighted the A. M. A. as an organization whose policy of excluding Negro physicians in the South has resulted "in the unwarranted deaths of thousands of persons whose color happened to be black."

Making it clear that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supports the Wagner health bill, with amendments safe-guarding the rights of Negro physicians, nurses, technicians and the race as a whole, Dr. Wright said:

"We want these safeguards in the law as we do not want to leave our fate in the hands of the American Medical association. Great tribute is due the A. M. A. for its fight to protect the public against fraudulent claims for drugs and foods, and for its efforts to educate the public on matters relating to health, but it has been, during the past few years, been promoted from a mild academic body into a powerful political organization."

## Political Implications

"Although a Negro, I am speaking generally and I trust correctly, when I say that organized medicine is morally guilty or socially or mentally incompetent to meet the needs of the American people for adequate health protection and service."

Dr. Wright did not dodge the political implications involved in a national health program. Talking squarely to the issue he said:

"This puts the public health program into the field of politics, and this is exactly where it should be because it makes the program and its administration ultimately responsible to the people themselves."

"In a democracy political action is the strongest weapon the common people have, and their surest protection against oppression and discrimination. It is true that in 1939 over a million Negroes are disfranchised and robbed of the vote in the South. But that does not alter fundamental principles."

# Study Reveals Too Many Negro Physicians Locate in the North

From the Washington Eagle

By CHARLES E. HALL  
Grand Statistician of Elks

*7-21-39*  
There is a growing belief among those who have been the subject of some study that our high death rate is due in part to the fact that far too many of our physicians are located in the major cities where the saturation point, in relation to the requirements of our population, has already been reached for men of their profession. It is believed that many of them would be of greater service to our racial group and also be more highly remunerated if located in some of the smaller cities and in carefully selected rural districts.

In checking the available data on this subject, by States; we find that more of our physicians are located in the seven northern states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois with a combined Negro population of about two million than are in the ten southern states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, with a combined population of nearly seven and a half million.

One Doctor for 6,230

In the seven northern states above mentioned we have an average of one physician to every group of 1,700 persons while in the ten southern states the average is one physician to each group of 6,250 persons.

In none of the seven northern states was there more than three per cent of our births UNATTENDED by physicians in hospitals or not in hospitals, while in the ten southern states from 27 per cent of our births in Maryland to 82 per cent in South Carolina and 84 per cent in Georgia were UNATTENDED by physicians either in or out of hospitals.

## Lead In Births

It is interesting in this connection to note that the records show that there are about 27,000 more births per year in the two states of Georgia and Mississippi than in the combined seven northern states and that there are more than twice as many of our physicians located in the two states of Illinois and New York than in both Georgia and Mississippi each of which have more than a million Negro inhabitants.

It appears quite evident that most of our medical graduates the majority of whom were born in the South, overlook or are not interested in the possibilities for service open to them in the southern states where it is quite improbable that the names of any of our physicians can be found on the W. P. A. relief rolls.

Although only about 21 per cent of our population live in the 32 states comprising the North and West we find 40 per cent of our physicians located in these two sections. We have more physicians in Illinois than in the three states of Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina with a combined race population of nearly two and a half million. Michigan with a population less than twenty per cent than that of Mississippi has more physicians than the later state, and New York has more than Georgia with its Negro population in excess of one million.

## Need Accurate Reports

If more of our physicians were located in the South we would probably have a more accurate knowledge of our birth and death rates and have fewer of our deaths reported as due to "Unknown or ill-defined diseases." We would then be better able to compute our death rates by disease or cause of death.

We represent only about one-tenth of the national population yet the records show more Negro deaths from "unknown or ill-defined diseases" than the remaining ninety per cent of the population. WHAT IS WRONG?



# National Medics Win Nine-Year Fight With White Medical Group

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Climaxing a nine-year fight to have the offensive designation "Colored" removed from the American Medical Directory, the National Medical Association, representing 5,000 Negro physicians throughout the nation, this week was informed that the word would be deleted and the Jim Crow practice discontinued.

The special committee of the NMA, consisting of Drs. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman, C. H. Payne and Carl G. Roberts received the fol-

## Word 'Colored' To be Deleted From Directory

lowing letter from Dr. Olin West, secretary and general manager of the AMA:

"The board of trustees of the American Medical Association at an official meeting recently held in Chicago decided to omit the designation 'col.' after the names of Negro physicians in the next edition of the American Medical Directory.

"This action of the board of trustees while it now applies only to the next edition of the directory does not necessarily mean that the designation 'col.' will be resumed in a later directory.

"Very truly yours,  
Olin West."

### WROTE LETTER IN 1930

In 1930, Dr. Carl G. Roberts addressed a letter to Mr. Cargile, who is in charge of publishing the AMA directory, protesting against the practice of placing "colored" after the names of colored physicians in the directory of the AMA. This letter was followed by a protest from a special committee of the Cook County Colored Physicians association to the board of trustees of the AMA. The

board repudiated that this had been the local societies. The speeches given their best thought and that of the delegates were received they were not disposed to re-open with tremendous acclaim and were the matter.

Although the entire NMA endeavored to bring about a reconsideration and though numerous protests were forwarded to the AMA by colored doctors through all parts of the country, no progress was made until the last year. Dr. George W. Bowles, then president of the National Medical Association, appointed a special committee to confer with the board of trustees and the house of delegates of the American Medical Association at its third extraordinary meeting in its 70 years of existence, held in September, 1938 at the Palmer House, in Chicago.

The committee was courteously received and by unanimous consent of the House invited to address the house of delegates. The speakers' remarks emphasized the following objectives:

#### 4-POINT PROGRAM

1. Discontinuance of the discriminatory practice of placing 'col.' after the names of colored physicians in the directory.

2. Admission to participation in government projects and relief work in those sections of the country where they are barred from membership in local constituent branches of the AMA.

3. Devising a plan for admission of Negro physicians to membership in the AMA in those sections which did not admit them at the time.

4. The removal of certain inequities which prevent Negroes from serving in tax supported public hospitals because they are barred from membership in the constituent branches of the AMA.

The National Medical Association then made definite concrete proposals to the AMA, among which were the elimination of 'col.' in the directory, recognition of the colored medical societies as qualifying their members for membership in the parts of the country where they are not admitted to

the American Medical Association, September 28, 1938.

After the session, the members of the House of Delegates, from all parts of the country, crowded around the committee to congratulate them on their presentation of the facts in the matter and to assure them of their disposition to accord fair consideration to the matters presented.

#### TEXANS RECOGNIZED

As a result of these negotiations the State Medical Society of Texas recognized the Lone Star State Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical association as a mouthpiece of organized medicine for Negroes in that state. This recognition automatically permitted them to participate in the governmental projects. Under the influence of the same organization, the senior class of the Prairie View Nursing school, which was about to be closed, was accepted for training in the Houston City Hospital and the colored physicians of Houston were given the privileges and use of the medical library.

Letters began to come in from North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, and Florida to the headquarters of the AMA in Chicago with inquiries as to how cooperation could be best established between the white and Negro physicians in their respective communities. Concerning the favorable action by the white medical society, Dr. Giles said this week:

"There were times when it seemed that the committees' objectives, and especially the one concerning the discriminatory usage of 'col.', would not be attained. It was, therefore, all the more significant when the letter was received from the Secretary of the AMA notifying the committee of its decision to discontinue the discriminatory use of 'col.' after the names of colored physicians in deference to the NMA.

#### MARKS NEW ERA

"This marks a new era in the field of race relations, especially as it pertains to organized medicine among white and Negro physicians. It ushers in an era of amity and mutual understanding, with cooperation between the organizations in their mutual economic interest and martial their forces in a united front for the maintenance of high standards of organized medicine and improvement to service to the public.



# Medics Win 9-Yr. *Ague-American 10-21-39 Bullman* Fight with A M A

CHICAGO (ANP)—Climaxing a nine-year fight to have the offensive designation "colored" removed from the American Medical Directory, the National Medical Association, representing 5,000 colored physicians throughout the nation, this week was informed that the word would be deleted and the jim crow practice discontinued.

The special committee of the N.M.A., consisting of Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman; Dr. C. H. Payde and Dr. Carl G. Roberts, received the following letter from Dr. Olin West, secretary and general manager of the A.M.A.:

sion to participate in government projects, relief work, and service in tax-supported public hospitals.

"The board of trustees of the American Medical Association, at an official meeting recently held in Chicago, decided to omit the designation 'col.' after the names of colored physicians in the next edition of the American Medical Directory.

## May Be Permanent

"This action of the board of trustees, while it now applies only to the next edition of the directory, does not necessarily mean that the designation 'col.' will be resumed in a later directory."

The fight was launched in 1930, when Dr. Carl G. Roberts addressed a letter to Mr. Cargile, who is in charge of publishing the A.M.A. directory, protesting against the practice. This letter was followed by a protest from a special committee of the Cook County Colored Physicians' Association to the board of trustees of the A.M.A.

## Renewed Last Year

Little actual progress was made until last year, when Dr. George W. Bowles, then president of the N.M.A., appointed a special committee to confer with the board of trustees and the house of delegates of the A.M.A. at its third extraordinary meeting in its seventy-fifth year of existence, held in September, 1938, at the Palmer House, in Chicago.

The committee was courteously received and emphasized such objectives as discontinuance of the directory designations, admis-



Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
May 16, 1939

# Racial Issue Raised At Medical Meeting

House Of Delegates Of A. M. A. Asked to Permit Negro Doctors to Become Members; Committees to Study Socialized Medicine—Wagner Bill Attacked.

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE  
Associated Press Science Editor.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—American Medical association delegates today proposed to seat a woman physician in this governing council and to let down bars to A. M. A. membership among the nation's 5,000 negro doctors.

Both moves would break precedents. Both are in preparation for a battle over how to spend wisely the tax money for medical care of the poor which the A. M. A. has indorsed in principle.

The doctors' ideas of alleged waste, extravagance, and political dangers in present congressional plans for socialized medicine, as stated in the Wagner bill now in the Senate, were detailed in two resolutions, from Iowa and Virginia.

After the resolutions had been presented, the house of delegates, representing 112,000 American physicians, recessed to consider them. The house itself appointed a special committee to consider the Wagner act.

The resolutions on women and negroes were offered by the New York delegation, representing the largest state medical society in the nation.

Because it is a critical time in the history of American medicine, said the New Yorkers, it is important that all physicians should unite in safeguarding the interests of the profession.

There are 8,000 to 9,000 women doctors in the country, many of them members of the A. M. A., but too scattered to be able to elect delegates to the governing house of delegates.

"We believe," said the New Yorkers, "that the women's medical organizations have much to give in big-visioned ideas, vigorous work, and loyalty."

They asked that the house grant a seat to a woman delegate. The male delegates number 174.

Rapidly changing social order was stressed by the New Yorkers in asking for more consideration for negroes.

Negro doctors, they said, care for 13,000,000 American citizens

cific distinction between the need for medical care for the indigent compared with the self-sustaining except to stress "severe economic distress."

Finally the implications and interpretations of the act in reference to compulsory health insurance are not clear.

## PAY FOR INDIGENTS.

Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., read a Virginia resolution favoring payment to hospitals, by the government, whether local, State or Federal, of the full hospital costs of indigent sick.

This resolution would put administration of the funds in the hands of local hospital service organizations to be administered to allow reduced rates to low income groups of patients.

This resolution declared that hospital expense is more than half the total cost for the seriously ill who incur large expense. It stated that present-day medical costs are principally due to the "accessories" discovered by science in the last generation.

It asserted that there are many plans for caring for the indigent sick, but many of them unsound, not likely to result in high quality of medical service, and economically dangerous and extravagant.

The Virginia plan, it was declared, would cost the Federal government somewhat less than the proposed first year of the Wagner act, which is nearly \$100,000,000. The resolution figured that the Virginia plan would give an average hospital cost of \$5 for indigents treated.

Accepting 40,000,000 as the number of medically indigent in the nation, the Virginia plan predicted an annual expenditure of \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 to be divided equally between the Federal government and the states.

Members of the special committee studying the Wagner act are Drs. Walter F. Donaldson of Pittsburgh, Frederic E. Sondern of New York, Walter E. Vest of Huntington, W. Va., Fred W. Rankin of Lexington, Ky., E. H. Cary of Dallas, Henry A. Luce of Detroit, and H. H. Snyder of Winfield, Kas.

Giving the Children's bureau such broad powers as setting up undefined advisory councils for participating states. Determining funds after 1942 without limit. New hospital and treatment centers to cost \$150,000,000 in three years. Not providing a method for determining the needs for development services. No provisions to use existing unused hospital facilities. State programs to be subject only to approval of the Social Security board. Establishing advisory boards with personal and responsibility not defined. No spe-

## THE A.M.A. RESOLUTION

The impression conveyed by the Chicago Tribune's editorial on "Negroes and the A. M. A." was both correct and discerning.

The association did have under consideration a proposal to admit Negro physicians to membership. The proposal, which was introduced in the form of a resolution, was voted down in St. Louis where the association met last week. The result is that thousands of qualified Race physicians remain outside the magic circle of the A. M. A. despite the spurious claim advanced by Dr. Morris Fishbein.

A careful check reveals that only a handful of physicians of our race belong to the American Medical Association, not many hundred, as Dr. Fishbein would have us believe. The great bulk of our medical practitioners, in the southern states where prejudice not lack of adequate qualifications, makes membership in local medical bodies well-nigh impossible. A physician wishing to join the A. M. A. must be certified by his local medical association. If admission to the latter body is denied him, he is automatically excluded from the former. The resolution was meant to dispense with this technical obstacle which has placed our physicians in the South at a considerable disadvantage. This proposal was voted down in deference to the insular, bigoted opinion of those who place sectional tradition above scientific consideration. It is just this type of attitude which makes a mockery of the scientific pretensions of the A. M. A.

We do not question the right of county medical societies to determine qualifications of their own members. But we should like to inquire into the nature of those qualifications. If different states and counties have different requirements, which we are loathe to believe, then the medical profession has not yet reached the level of respectability and intelligence to which it lays claim. It would appear, under such a system, that a physician in one county or state may be considered a quack in another one. On the other hand, if the requirements are standardized in the light of modern practice and ethics, the exclusion of Race physicians on whatever premise does not heighten the prestige of the American Medical Association.

# Codrington Installed Head Of Organization

Local Negro Physician Takes Office as President of Eastern Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society at Meeting in Elizabeth City Last Week.

Dr. C. B. Codrington, prominent Negro physician of this city, was installed as president of the Eastern Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society last week.

The induction of new officers, at a meeting of the organization in Elizabeth City Thursday, was presided over by Dr. J. W. V. Cordice of Durham.

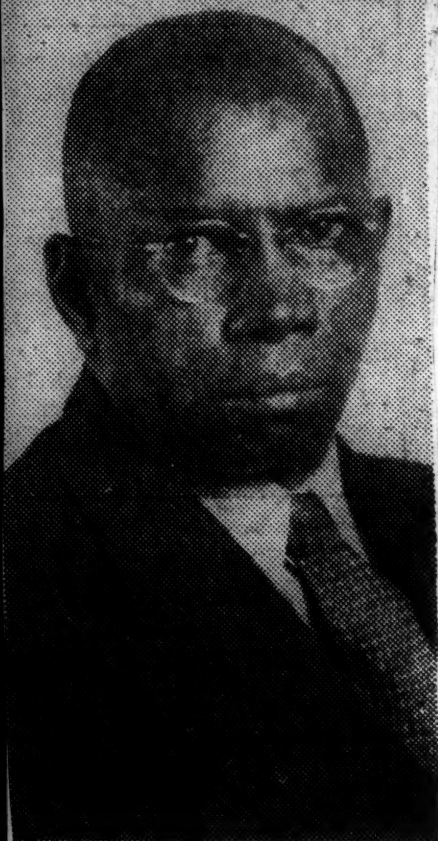
Dr. Codrington, new president of the society, is a graduate of the now defunct Leonard Medical College, formerly connected with Shaw University, Raleigh. He is a successful practitioner here, where he has been located for a number of years and is held in high esteem by both racial groups.

The meeting last week was at the State Teachers College, where a public session began about noon in the main auditorium. This was the feature meeting of the day because the symposium on syphilis offered opportunity to the student body to absorb much information given by all of the speakers in language that left no doubt as to its meaning.

Dr. John J. Fellows of the State Board of Health lead the discussion which he demonstrated with lantern slides and charts showing the incidence of the disease; and the comparative prevalence in America, Denmark and England. He told of the new marriage law and the section making it mandatory for pregnant mothers to submit to tests for syphilis. He also discussed the available funds in North Carolina made possible by a large gift from the estate of R. J. Reynolds, multi-millionaire tobaccoist of Winston-Salem.

Mrs. T. I. Diggs of the public health clinic conducted for Negroes in Norfolk, Va., followed the first speaker, taking the side of the non-medically prepared graduates from various schools, calling their attention to the opportunity to serve as psychologists as well as public health nurses. Dr. E. D. Burke, also connected with the Norfolk public health clinic, told of





**DR. C. B. CODRINGTON**

the work in venereal disease eradication there.

Dr. J. B. Davis of Lillington closed the initial session, confining his remarks mostly to the "Sequalae of Syphilitic Infection". During his discussion the Lillington physician told of the law in North Carolina which permits a physician to placard the houses of persons suffering from venereal disease, who will not persist in the treatment, or failing in that, said persons may be arrested and incarcerated until he decides to continue his treatments.

The afternoon session was of a purely scientific nature, and several papers on various medical subjects were discussed by physicians present.

Dr. Codrington succeeds Dr. F. H. Avant of Rocky Mount as president. Other officers installed were Dr. W. E. Merritt, Jr., Clinton, vice-president; Dr. G. W. Cardwell, Elizabeth City chaplain; Dr. J. B. Weathers, Goldsboro, secretary; Dr. Osceola Jackson Goldsboro, treasurer; and Dr. J. B. Davis, Lillington, reporter.

## Fair To Have Day For Negro Dentist

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Grover A. Whalen's 156-million-dollar New York World's fair, the "greatest show on earth," has a notation on

its official calendar setting aside August 17 as National Dental Association day in honor of America's Negro dentists and to be held in conjunction with the association's annual convention here August 14-18.

Included on the day's fair program are visits to the famed Trylon and Perisphere, Court of Peace, the \$5,000,000 Constitution Hall, Avenue of Patrois, Lagoon of Nations, Fountain Lake Amphitheatre, the various exhibits buildings, the Court of States and other wonders of the Word of Tomorrow. On August 17, NDA-World's Fair day, starting from convention headquarters in Public School 113 (113th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues), the dentists and their families will begin a conducted tour of the grounds. Buses will take them direct to the fair entrance, then to the various places of interest by uniformed guides provided by NDA'S committee on arrangements.

After the tour, an open business meeting will be held in the fair's open-air auditorium. Arrangements have been made for the entire party of men, women and children to be seated at special tables in fair restaurants.

Recreation facilities available for Dentists' day visitors include 72 tennis courts, 24 baseball diamonds, 11 children's playgrounds, bridle paths, bicycle paths, 31 miles of walks, a boat basin, soccer, football and lacrosse fields, a pitch-putt golf course, archery ranges and other features. There are 4,500 public toilets, 65 per cent of them free. Fair hours are 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. except for the amusement zone (night spots, cabarets, etc.) which remain open until 2 a. m.

Dr. Louis Fairclough, convention program chairman, said that during the five-day session, clinics will be held in the College of Oral and Dental Surgery of Columbia University, also in Harlem Hospital, and conducted by outstanding specialists in their particular fields. Dr. Millard R. Dean, NDA chairman of publicity, advises dentists planning to attend the August convention as follows:

"Make reservations for rooms in homes or hotels for yourself and family by writing Dr. S. Hutton Craig, 168 West 128th St., New York City, as his committee on housing has official accommodations for all—first come, first served."

## Milwaukee School Board Refuses To Hire Negroes

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(ANP)—The school board committee on appointments refused Wednesday night to appoint Negro teachers in the Galena and Ninth Street schools which have predominantly Negro pupils. The committee said a new policy would achieve the result.

## The Negro Doctor's

*Journal Future*

DOCTOR John A. Kenney, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, discusses in the July number of the Journal the relationship between the National Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the federal government. The N. M. A., the editor says, occupies "a rather precarious position." This, he implies, is because the American Medical Association, on the one side, and the Federal government, on the other, are at grips over a system of socialized medicine, which must eventually come in some form, and which will leave the Negro doctor on the outside unless the American Medical Association takes him in.

Doctor Kenney is of the opinion that some form of subsidized medicine is coming "because it is needed and because a majority of citizens want it," and that because of its powerful influence the A. M. A. will be "a controlling professional factor." Sure of that, he advises the N. M. A. "to maintain the friendship" of both the A. M. A. and the federal government "so far as it can be done in keeping with high principles."

Realizing that socialized medicine is more than a possibility, and that the A. M. A. is maneuvering to control it just as the A. F. L. and the C. I. O. control labor legislation, an effort was made at the recent session of the American Medical Association to start integration of the Negro doctor within its membership. This effort failed, largely because of objections raised by southern members. Doubtless this effort will be renewed, and everyone hopes that it will succeed, because the future of the Negro doctor, to a large extent, depends upon recognition by the A. M. A.



## U.S. Medical Association Delegates Urged To Seat Woman Physician

Preparing for Battle Over Socialized Medicine, Doctors  
Also Receive Resolution Asking That Negroes  
Be Admitted to Membership.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE,  
Associated Press Science Editor.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—American Medical Association delegates today proposed to seat a woman physician in its governing council and to let down bars to A. M. A. membership among the nation's 5,000 negro doctors.

Both moves would break precedents. Both are in preparation for a battle over how to spend wisely the tax money for medical care of the poor which the A. M. A. has endorsed in principle.

The doctors' ideas of alleged waste, extravagance and political dangers in present congressional plans for socialized medicine, as stated in the Wagner bill now in the senate, were detailed in two resolutions, from Iowa and Virginia.

**Critical Time.**  
After the resolutions had been presented, the house of delegates, representing 112,000 American physicians, refused to consider them. The house itself appointed a special committee to consider the Wagner act.

The resolutions on women and negroes were offered by the New York delegation, representing the largest state medical society in the nation.

Because it is a critical time in the history of American medicine, said the New Yorkers, it is important that all physicians should unite in safeguarding the interests of the profession.

There are 8,000 to 9,000 women doctors in the country, many of them members of the A. M. A., but too scattered to be able to elect delegates to the governing house of delegates.

"We believe," said the New Yorkers, "that the women's medical organizations have much to give in big-visioned ideas, vigorous work and loyalty."

**Say Conditions Changing.**  
They asked that the house grant a seat to a woman delegate. The male delegates number 174.

Rapidly changing social order was stressed by the New Yorkers in asking for more consideration for negroes.

Negro doctors, they said, care for 13,000,000 American citizens,

whose collective health problems form one of the most challenging areas in the entire battle line against sickness and disease." They said the negroes have observed the best traditions.

## Petitions AMA To Let Negro Physicians In

ST. LOUIS, May—(ANP)—At last Wednesday's meeting at Hotel Statler of the house of delegates, legislative and policy-making body of the American Medical Association, that body had before it a resolution by the New York delegation providing for admission of Negroes to membership in the association.

The New York resolution—and another providing for representation in house of delegates for the 8,000 women physicians of America—had been referred to the committee on legislation and public relations, potent group chairmanned by Ft. Worth's Dr. Holman Taylor and charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to the 174 members of the house.

**Disapprove Adoption**  
Dr. Taylor's committee reported that it had given the resolution on Negro physicians "careful and sympathetic consideration," but disapproved its adoption because "it implied that the county medical societies should not in effect have the right of selection of their own members, a fundamental principle of our organization."

The committee's recommendation was adopted in an open meeting of the house of delegates, the move being led by Dr. William R. Brooksher, Ft. Smith, Ark. Thus, the house "passed the buck" right back into the laps of county medical societies, whose members South of the Mason-Dixon line may maintain the ban against Negro doctors joining the AMA.

## AMA AGAIN BARS RACE DOCTORS

ST. LOUIS, May—(CNA)—Tories in the American Medical Association gave notice this week that they were still in control of that organization by voting down a resolution which would have made possible the admission of colored doctors by county societies, and by ganging up against the Wagner National Health Bill now before the Senate.

The resolution to lift the ban on colored doctors was vigorously supported by the progressive wing of the association at the AMA convention here. Leaders of the progressive group announced that they would immediately study other means of lifting the color bars.

The Wagner Health Bill, which is designed to bring medical aid within the reach of the underprivileged one third of the nation, was opposed by the majority of the delegates as "contrary to the best interests of the American people" and a "threat to the national health and well-being."

Reactionary leaders of the association challenged the findings of a Federal survey showing that 4,000,000 Americans lack medical aid. They contended that the number was less than 40,000. Many physicians declared, however, that this is an obvious understatement and pointed to the large portion of the colored population in the South who were without any sort of medical service.

## RESOLUTION OF N. Y. DELEGATION IS TURNED DOWN

ST. LOUIS, May 25. (Special)—Stern notice was given the South and other sections of the country dominated by racial prejudice that they must open the door to service for the Negro physician and surgeon, by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its 90th annual meeting here in the Hotel Statler. House of Delegates, legislative body of the A. M. A., with some 176 members, decided to let the county units retain their "State's rights" privilege and not pass the new liberal proposal.

Those who have been working for the adoption of a more liberal view on the part of the A. M. A. toward Negro doctors are planning to continue their fight, this time with a view toward persuading the members of the various county units now having rules that would prohibit Negroes from joining the A. M. A., to change such regulations. Some leaders expressed regret that, with negotiations already in progress for some changes, the New York resolution came up at the recent session.

It will be recalled that, just last month, in St. Clair County, Ill., just across the Mississippi River, after much discussion over the admission of the eight Negro physicians in East St. Louis to the St. Clair County A. M. A. branch, a resolution to amend the 74-year-old constitution failed of passage by only a few votes. Membership in the county unit is requisite to membership in the State and A. M. A. bodies.

**HAVE WORKED TO  
FORCE CHANGE**  
Interviews with Dr. Roscoe C. Giles and Dr. Carl G. Roberts, both Chicagoans and former presidents of the National Medical Association, revealed that much has been done during recent months to bring about a change in the attitude of the A. M. A. toward Negro physicians. A number of instances were cited to show the liberal trend and these two outstanding medical leaders, along with other Negro physicians, local and visiting, believed that, while much work is yet

**CLAIM NEGROES  
BELONG TO A. M. A.**  
Officials of the A. M. A., besieged by telegrams from all parts of the country, following the release of a statement to the effect that the A. M. A. had placed a ban on Negro doctors as members, hastened to rush through counter statements to the effect that not only were Negroes eligible for membership, but that a number of Negro physicians held membership in the organization, some of them being among the 7,000 registered delegates at the current session.

It was also pointed out that membership in the A. M. A. was based on county units, and that these county units had the right to decide upon the qualifications of their members. Since the constitution of the A. M. A. did not



to be done, that the way has been paved for greater opportunities for doctors of the racial group. Dr. Giles addressed a pre-convention executive session here last fall.

While many protests over the failure of the bill to pass came in, one of the bitterest attacks was that which appeared in an editorial of the Chicago Daily Tribune for Wednesday morning, May 17. The Tribune compared the A.M.A. with the A. F. of L., in its attitude toward Negro professional men.

#### "FALSE," SAYS FISHBEIN

"Your editorial concerning Negro physicians and the A.M.A., conveys a completely false impression concerning the status of the of the situation," Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the A. M. A., wired the Chicago daily.

"Many hundreds of Negro physicians now hold membership. The county medical societies have the right to determine the qualifications of their own membership. In the South, where serious prejudices generally prevail, adjustments are now in progress to give qualified Negro physicians scientific benefits of membership."

Doctors attending the session cited the co-operation now being given Negro physicians in the South through special clinics sponsored by the white societies and of the courtesies extended, in many places, to Negro physicians by giving them special guest privileges at various meetings.

#### GIVEN GUEST BADGES

Local Negro doctors who, so far have been unable to become members of the St. Louis Medical Society, were given guest badges and permitted to attend all of the sessions, lectures and demonstrations free of charges. Like privileges were extended to the nurses and staff workers at People's, St. Mary's Infirmary and Homer Phillips Hospital as well as the professional group in East St. Louis, Ill.

The Mound City Medical Forum of which Dr. W. D. Morman is president, feted the visiting doctors at a smoker at the Elks Rest, Thursday night. Tuesday night reports on the progress being made toward obtaining more recognition in city, state, federal, and other set-ups were made by Drs. Giles and Roberts, of Chicago; John Hall, Illinois WPA state director of health, and Howard H. McNeill of Pontiac, Mich., at a meeting of the Mound City Medical Forum at Homer Phillips hospital.

#### VISITING DOCTORS

Among the visiting doctors, members of the AMA were Drs. Giles, Roberts, John Hall, U. G. Dailey, Roland B. Scott, F. S. Rankin, staff physician Chicago State hospital, John B. Lawlah, medical director of Provident hospital, O. B. Williams, and Charles

V. Dudley, all of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. James Sylveser, Hutchinson, Kas.; Dr. Wesley Jones, Omaha, Nebr.; Dr. Gage Moore, Ottumwa, Ia.; Dr. John Morse Griffin, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. W. R. R. Granger, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Dr. Howard H. McNeill of Pontiac, Mich.

#### FROM THE NEGRO PHYSICIANS.

Chicago, May 30.—The executive committee of the Cook County Physicians' association, representing 200 Negro physicians, a number of whom belong to the American Medical association, have had read before them your editorial appearing in the May 18 issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in the American Medical association and the Negro?

We are appreciative of the fine American spirit expressed in this editorial which seeks to promote the fellowship and high standard of all physicians regardless of race or color.

We believe the day is coming when all sections of the country will realize that the united participation of all physicians in the scientific activities of the American Medical association will be necessary to the promotion of the general welfare of our citizenry. A united front was never so essential as now to educate the public to the necessity of voluntary health benefits and freedom of creative scientific effort.

The hand of the Negro medical leadership must be strengthened by the support of their white confreres throughout America if we are to establish a free, highly intelligent and capable professional group for all citizens.

Disease knows no color line and the guardians who stand watch against it in all classes must be equally qualified to protect the body politic. They must have access, therefore, to all scientific benefits available through all established agencies for its prevention.

Social implications have retarded the desire of many fine spirited southern white physicians, but we believe that a close analysis of the question will reveal that this can be so subordinated that the scientific objectives of mutual exchange of ideas will predominate and afford the southern Negro physician opportunities previously denied.

The promotion of post-graduate work in Texas, Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina, where sincere efforts are being made to raise the standard and opening opportunities of the Negro professionals, affords encouragement to what we hope will be a sentiment that will grow to such proportions as to render the solution of this problem fair and equitable.

It is just such editorials as yours that go far toward breaking down intolerance and appeal to reason and the sense of fair play.

#### COOK COUNTY PHYSICIANS' ASSOCIATION.

ARTHUR G. FALLS, M. D.,

President.

PEDRO M. SANTOS, M. D.,

Chairman.

JAMES H. FIELD, M. D.,

Secretary.

## EXPLANATION MADE BY AMA OF ITS BAN ON COLORED MEDICS

### Officials Give Reason for Policy of Racial Discrimination; Say It's Local Affair

CHICAGO, June 8 (ANP)—Interest in the failure of the American Medical association during its session in St. Louis recently to pass a resolution which would have admitted Negro doctors all over the country into the AMA was heightened this week as representatives of the National Medical association made the position of that organization clear. The American Medical association voted down the resolution which would have placed membership upon a basis which disregarded race, creed and color.

In a statement after the vote, AMA officials explained that their organization was built upon the county basis of representation, and that each county had the privilege of determining those eligible for membership. In the north, the AMA spokesman pointed out there were several hundred Negro members who belonged to local county medical societies, and thus became eligible for membership in the AMA.

The AMA officials said that Negro physicians have been making for recognition by the AMA lies in the fact that all over the country, and especially in the South, Negro doctors are cut off from service in government, state and tax supported hospitals and institutions, because one of the requirements for service in those institutions is that a physician must be a member in good standing in his local county medical society. This requirement has given the care of the thousands of indigent Negro patients in the South over to the white Southern doctor. He has gained experience at their expense, and developed acquaintance which led to patients as well. Negro physicians have been unable to care for patients of their own race in these tax supported hospitals.

The National Medical association has endeavored to correct this condition. There are many signs that Southern medical groups are becoming more liberal, but the process has not developed to the point where Southern medical societies are willing to permit Negro doctors.

Bound up in the question is the Wagner bill now before the U. S. senate which provides some millions

of dollars for the care of public health diseases among the indigent. Millions of dollars will be spent in the South, and many positions created for physicians. The requirement that a doctor belong to the county medical society before securing one of these jobs is universal, and effectively eliminates the Negro physician.

Governmental agencies advocating passage of the bill, including the United States Public Health service, have sought the support of Negro physicians. The latter, realizing that the USPHS has never given Negro doctors an opportunity to serve in the South, hiding behind the time-worn claim that the states have jurisdiction, have been chafing at endorsing the governmental bill. They have preferred to play along with the AMA hoping to get a liberalization of its rules. If the AMA had let down the bars to colored doctors, they automatically would have had an opportunity to serve in the South, because the AMA is going to set the standards and determine the makeup of those who administer the governmental program, if it is made into law.

The position of Negro doctors, members of the National Medical association, was stated by the AMA committee this week, in behalf of Dr. George W. Bowles, its president. The committee, which is composed of Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. Clarence Payne, said:

"Under the leadership of the American Medical association, America has developed the highest standards of medical service in the world. America has the best surgery and the best post-graduate institutions, so that it is no longer necessary for men to go to Europe to study. America has the best medical schools and has weeded out inferior schools. The AMA is now engaged in a program of standardization of both hospitals and the medical profession. This standardization of equipment and service assures the public the most complete care by both the physician and the hospital.

"This has been made possible by the encouragement of scientific investigations and individual initiative and the officials of the National Medical association believe that by the perpetuation of this system, all the patients in the United States, including Negroes, will be assured the highest type of medical service.

"We further agree that in the working out of this situation it is necessary to have the closest co-operation of the white and colored physicians of the South, where the bulk of our people reside. This co-operation can best be worked out by component units of both societies working hand in hand for the common good."

President Bowles, appearing before the senate committee which held hearings on the bill two weeks ago, said in his address which admirably pointed out the difficulties which lie before the colored physician, "the NMA endorsed the Wagner bill in principle with reservations." The AMA at St. Louis pointed out that this statement was at variance with its agreement with AMA. Officers of NMA and that the Wagner bill endorsement would be acted upon at the convention of the NMA to be held in New York City in July.

The NMA committee was appointed to seek the elimination of the word "colored" behind the names of Negro physicians in the American Medical Association directory. Action on just what designation will be used was passed over until September, when the AMA trustees will decide the matter. The committee was instructed to seek assurance of participation of Negro professionals in various governmental projects. The AMA is said to have expressed itself as favoring the participation of "qualified" colored physicians on governmental projects without discrimination.



# MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939 DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

GEORGIA

Rome Ga. News-Tribune  
February 1, 1939

## COLORED DOCTORS TO HOLD MEETING HERE ON THURSDAY

A public health meeting, sponsored by the Georgia Department of Public Health and the Seventh District Colored Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, will be held Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at the St. Paul A. M. E. church, at Sixth avenue and East Second street.

Dr. Walter H. Maddux, of the State Department of Public Health, will be the main speaker, and will demonstrate with lantern slides some of the prevalent diseases of the present time, according to Dr. E. W. Weaver, local physician.

Colored doctors from Rome, Cartersville, Dalton and Cedartown are expecting to attend the meeting. Dr. R. J. Johnson, president of the Seventh District association, will preside.

Valdosta, Ga. Daily Times  
May 13, 1939

## Valdosta Negro Gets High Honor

Dr. Lafayette W. Williams, Valdosta negro dentist was elected president of the Georgia Dental Society, organization of specialists of his race, at a recent convention held in Savannah, an article in yesterday's issue of the Savannah Morning News stated.

He is regarded as one of the leading members of his race engaged in the dental profession and is widely known over the state.

He also is a native of this city and practices here now.

Savannah, Ga. Press  
May 11, 1939

## NEGRO PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS ELECTED

### COLUMBUS AND VALDOSTA DOCTORS ARE CHOSEN

Following the holding of clinics in both the medical and dental sections of the Georgia State Association of Colored Physicians and Dentists and Pharmacists at Charity Hospital today, the body went into the election of officers and prepared for adjournment.

The following were elected officers of the Georgia Dental Society for 1939-40; Dr. Lafayette Williams, Valdosta, president; Dr. D. A. Spence, Atlanta, vice president; Dr. G. D. Warren, Atlanta, secretary, and Dr. William Burney, Atlanta, treasurer.

In the medical section Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, Columbus, was elected president. He had been president-elect, and there was no contest for the presidency. It appeared there might be some contest for the selection of a president-elect and other officials for the coming year.

The visiting doctors and their wives will be taken for a boat ride down the Savannah river this afternoon as guests of the local Negro Medical Society.

The State Association adopted resolutions expressing appreciation for the great part which officials of the Department of Health of Georgia had played in the three days' meeting here.

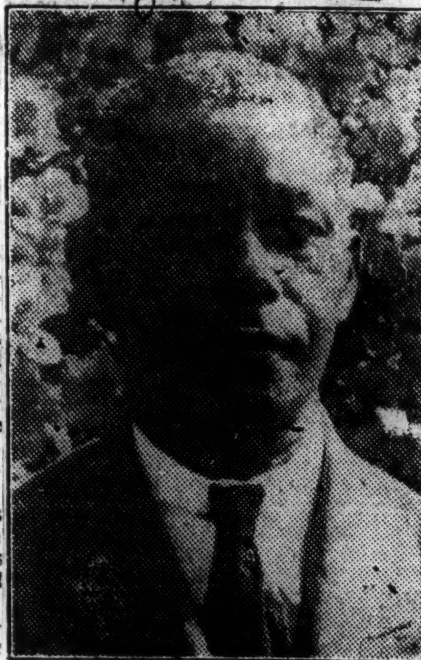
In the medical section today, Dr. H. J. Bickerstaff, head of the division of child hygiene of the Department of Health of Georgia, gave an illustrated lecture on eclampsia and its treatment in rural areas. The pictures revealed many lives may be saved if only the available precautions are taken in time. Dr. Bickerstaff reported that of 2,300 women who died from eclampsia during 1938, more than 130 were residents of Georgia. He impressed the colored physicians to keep abreast of modern medicine and surgery and to provide themselves with proper equipment to handle the cases which came within their practice.

In the dental section, the morning was taken up with demonstrations and discussions led by Dr. John W. Sullivan of Douglas and Mercy hospitals of Philadelphia, where, the lecturer said, thousands of difficult dental cases arise every month.

In both sections resolutions were adopted thanking the press for the

completeness with which the programs of the sessions were reported, and expressing gratification to committees of the South Atlantic Medical Society, local body, for the excellence of the entertainment which had been provided for the conventions.

## Dr. Williams Saves Woman's Arm After White Doctors Order It Taken Off



Dr. I. D. Williams, local physician, is being praised by Mrs. Phoebe Williams for saving her arm and her life. According to Mrs. Williams who lives at 2306 Harden Street, her left arm developed a painful sore. Following the advice of her white employer, she consulted a white doctor who declared that she was suffering from cancer, and the arm would have to be taken off at the elbow in order to save her life. The white doctor is said to have arranged for this to be done at a local hospital and Mrs. Williams went to the hospital preparatory to

having her arm taken off, but a colored friend insisted that she see a colored doctor before submitting to the scheduled operation, and Dr. I. D. Williams was recommended.

Mrs. Williams told The Journal that Dr. Williams called in Dr. H. M. Collier and an Ex-ray was made; then pieces of bone were taken from her arm and sent off to a laboratory for analysis. A few days later the report came back showing that she did not have cancer.

After picking out pieces of affected bone, Dr. Williams began to treat the arm. When Mrs. Williams came to The Journal office her arm was completely well. She declared that before consulting Dr. Williams she could not use the arm nor could she sleep, the pain was so severe. Now she is well and happy.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard  
June 15, 1939

## Negro Medical Group Opposes Wagner Bill In Meeting Here

The Northwest Georgia Medical Society (colored) was addressed at its regular monthly meeting Wednesday night by Dr. L. G. Grimes and Dr. R. O. Gathings.

An interesting paper on the treatment of pneumonia by latest methods through the use of sulapyridine and sulpanilamide was presented by Dr. Grimes.

Resolutions were drawn and approved which opposed the Wagner bill to socialize medicine, now pending in Congress. Letters of protest were sent to Georgia Senators Richard B. Russell and Walter F. George and to Congressman Malcolm Tarver, of the Seventh district.



## DR. FREED DOUGLASS SESSOMS

The life history of Dr. Fred Douglass Sessoms, Washington, Georgia, is an inspiration to the ambitious colored youth.

He was born at Harrellsville, N. C., January 22, 1879, son of Henry E. Sessoms, a farmer, and Mary Jane (Mitchell) Sessoms. His



grandparents were Tony and Hager Sessoms and Ashborn and Rebecca Giles. Henry, Tony, and Hager Sessoms' early life was spent in slavery and Osborn, Mary Jane and Rebecca Giles were free-born.

His educational training first began in the public school at Harrellsville, N. C., was later continued at Roanoke Collegiate Institute, at Elizabeth City, Rich Square Institute, and Shaw University, all in North Carolina. His parents were very poor, but managed to send him to the public school and two years at Roanoke Collegiate Institute; but at the time for him to enter his third year, his father told him that on account of the financial depression then prevailing (in early nineties) he would not be able to render

further assistance; so the boy worked around in the neighborhood, and by Christmas had saved up twelve dollars. The first of January he took his money and left for school. He gave the money to the principal, telling him that it was all he had, but he wanted to remain in school until it closed, and did not know what he would do when the money was out. The principal was so impressed with his earnestness that he arranged for young Sessoms to assist in teaching to pay part of his expenses, crediting him for the rest. From this time on, he taught during vacations in the rural districts and continued his schooling until he was graduated from Rich Square Institute. He then taught one year, and built a much needed house for his mother. Having decided to study medicine, he left home for Philadelphia, hoping to find employment that would enable him to earn money to begin his medical course. Again his determination paved way to success, and, in 1902, he matriculated at Leonard Medical College, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; and by working each summer in the North, was enabled to continue his medical course until his M. D. degree was won in 1906. Later he took post-graduate work in Augusta, Ga.; Grady Hospital in Atlanta, Ga., and at Providence Hospital at the University of Chicago.

On April 11, 1907, Dr. Sessoms was married to Miss Minnie J. Moore, of Kelford, N. C. They had one daughter, Mrs. Madie Sessoms Clarke, deceased 1938, of Williamson, W. Va., an honor graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and taught for one year in North Carolina and nine years in Williamson, W. Va. After his first wife's death Dr. Sessoms was married to Miss Callie L. Kirkland, of Chapel Hill, N. C., to whom were born three children: Carolyn Kirkland Sessoms who died at two years, Janet Elizabeth Sessoms, a junior at Hampton Institute, and Mary Alice Sessoms, a junior at Fisk University.

Dr. Sessoms practiced successfully for one year at Kelford, N. C.

In 1907, he came to Georgia and has practiced at Washington, Ga., for thirty-two successive years. He has the respect and confidence of all the people of his town and county, both white and colored; and is reputed to be one of the most successful doctors not only in Georgia, but in the country.

He has traveled extensively. He has also been a consistent member of the Baptist Church and for eight years superintendent of the Sunday School. He takes pride in all civic, religious, and moral agencies. He recognizes that among the influences which have helped him climb the ladder of success are his parents, his home-life, and contact with ambitious young men and women of Harrellsville, N. C.

He has met with signal success in his medical practice. Among his possessions are: home in Washington, Ga., two tenant houses and several vacant lots, twelve plantations which average 115 acres each, apartment house in Atlanta, Ga., value \$4,000, apartment house in Chicago, Ill., value \$35,000, several thousand dollars loaned, railroad stock, county bonds, municipal bonds, U. S. Bonds, Treasury certificate, money deposited in the Post Office, and a good bank account. By continuing his professional work, and his accustomed careful handling of income, and without assistance from anyone, he has accumulated an estate of considerable size.

He says, "I believe that the success of a man is measured by the service he renders his fellowman and that in serving the people he is serving Almighty God."

"The policy of my many years of practice has been to deal straight and honest with all and to give my patients every legitimate, sincere, and heart-rendering consideration and try at all times to do the job a little better than the other man."



# MEDICS PRES. OUTLINES WORK OF ASSOCIATION DURING YEAR

## Cites Some Factors Working Toward Change in Medical Practice

(Presidential Address Cook County Physicians' Association, by the A. M. A., or the Federal Government, as represented by Arthur G. Falls, M. D.)

Perhaps never before in the history of the medical profession has there been a time when the possibilities of sudden and revolutionary changes in medical practice seemed as imminent as at the present time. Most of you are familiar with the events of the past year that it is unnecessary to give a broad review of the preparation for the coming struggle. The position of the Cook County Physicians' Association, as that of all other constituent bodies of the N. M. A., therefore, is extremely difficult. There is required of the members of this Association a clearness of vision, courage and persistence to a degree that might seem impossible to achieve. Yet, in the opinion of many of us, our only hope lies in a decisive offensive to the end that citizens of all creeds, colors, and economic levels may avail themselves of the facilities for good health. How is that offensive to be generated?

1. Without a strongly organized, unified group, the Cook County Physicians' Association cannot hope to become effective. There is a grave responsibility, therefore, on the shoulders of the Membership Committee, under the leadership of Dr. C. V. Dudley, to see that we approach our maximum possible membership; and on the shoulders of the Finance Committee, under Dr. N. A. Diggs, and of the Auditing Committee under Dr. A. F. Connor, to see that we secure sufficient funds without which no dynamic program can be expected, and to see that our finances are administered with the closest regard to economy which is consistent with effective administration.

2. The securing of a large membership and the careful supervision of our funds alone will not be sufficient for a unified force. Each physician must feel not only his obligation to contribute financial and personal service to the work of the Association but his ability to find in it the type of leadership and cooperation which will cause him to regard the Association as a vital, living force, of which he is an integral part. Much of this responsibility lies in the hands of Dr. P. M. Santos, Chairman of the Executive Committee, through whose vigorous leadership the work of the various committees may be coordinated into a smoothly functioning program. This responsibility lies in the hands of Dr. J. A. Berry, Chairman of the Program Committee, for in our monthly meetings will our total membership assemble. If we can divide our monthly programs equally between scientific presentations, especially of work done by our members, and discussions of these vital social and economic problems with which we are faced, it would seem that the Association will be able to give to its members a well-rounded series of forums for the year.

3. Before we can expect to deal intelligently with the limitations of our opportunities, it might be wise to ascertain to what extent these limitations exist. In the City of Chicago, to what hospitals and other medical institutions are colored patients, technicians, nurses, dentists and physicians admitted? What medical schools admit colored students for undergraduate and postgraduate work, and under what conditions are they admitted? Above all, what is the attitude of our tax-supported institutions, in making available their facilities? It is my hope that the Hospital Committee, under Dr. J. H. Howard, will conduct an intensive survey to ascertain this information, and that this survey will include the encouraging of members of these various professional groups to make applications for positions on these staffs.

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## Medical Society to Vote On Admitting Race Doctors

Speaker

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.— (ANP)—Admission of the eight colored physicians here who are otherwise eligible for membership into the St. Clair Medical society will be voted upon at the society's monthly meeting May 4 at St. Mary's hospital.

The organization for 14 years has had a clause barring members of the race. The proposed amendment would strike out the phrase that membership would be restricted to the white race, and will be adopted if two-thirds of those attending the meeting vote affirmatively. Thereafter, colored applicants would be admitted under the same conditions as whites. Dr. R. L. Campbell, chairman of the society's public relations committee, said race physicians are now barred from lectures given before the organization and from participating in staff meetings at St. Mary's. Passage of the new law would do away with these conditions.

However, there is heated objection to the proposal by a considerable number of members. These doctors say that since the society gives a large number of social affairs, association of the two races at such places would create "embarrassing situations."



DR. T. K. LAWLESS, noted dermatologist, who was among the prominent doctors who attended the three-day institute for Negro physicians at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, last week. Dr. Lawless discussed tuberculosis.



## THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL Association

of Chicago publishes a directory of physicians in the United States and makes an effort to identify the doctors as either white or colored. But because there were many white graduates from the Howard University College of Medicine their director found it difficult to classify these graduates. He wrote Dr. James Wilson of 216 West 137th street requesting information as to the race of a neighboring medico, Dr. Allen B. Graves. In his reply, Dr. Wilson administered a stinging rebuke to this undemocratic practice. He wrote:

"Permit me to state that there are thousands of individuals in the country whose race or color is difficult to determine or identify. There are many so-called Negroes who are indeed white, and there are thousands of so-called whites who appear negroid.

"From a democratic point of view, I feel that your policy of classification should then include and separate the Italian, the Greek, the Jew or the Scandinavian.

"In brief, I sincerely hope the American Medical Association will conform to to principles that should exist in a democratic form of government."

The reply was mailed to F. J. Cargill, manager, Directory Department, on April 4 but to date no further communication has been received from Mr. Cargill.

## Dr. C. G. Roberts Writes on Social Medicine in December Opportunity

NEW YORK—Articles on such diversified subjects as socialized medicine, mass-pressure tactics, the effect of the war upon the Negro worker, the possibilities for broadening the social security law and many others are contained in the December issue of Opportunity magazine.

In addition, there are poems by Langston Hughes and Frederick A. Johnson, book reviews by Arthur Raper, Rayford W. Logan and Ulysses Lee, and a Christmas short-story entitled "Santa Claus Is a White Man" by John Henrik Clarke.

### Article by Dr. Roberts

Dr. Carl G. Roberts, prominent Chicago surgeon, who for many years has been connected with Provident Hospital there, contributes the article on socialized medicine. "Relief medical care of today is the socialized medicine of tomorrow," he says, pointing out the disadvantages that would accrue to the Negro doctor and patient should the government step into the medical field.

The article on the social security program is written by Bernard Braxton, a graduate student in social economy at American University, Washington, D.C. It tells of the efforts that will be made, beginning in January, to broaden and liberalize our present law, and describes how Negro workers will be benefited if any of the proposed amendments to the present statute are approved by Congress.



DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

## NOTED MEDIC

# Noted Chicago Medical Expert Gives Views On Negro Health And Other Community Problems

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—Probably the clearest explanation yet given concerning the poor housing and lack of ample preparedness in the medical field is playing on the Negro population in this city and nearly every other large city throughout the nation, was given, this week by Dr. Ralph H. Scull, fellow of research at Rush

## HIS RECORD

Dr. Scull is a native of Galveston, Texas, and graduated from Central High school there. He then

attended the academy and university at Wilberforce, obtaining a bachelor of science degree from the latter. He also has degrees from the University of Chicago, Rush Medical College, New York University, did post-graduate work at Bellevue Hospital in New York,

taught white and colored classes in General Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2 in Kansas City, was associate professor of Dr. S. H. Hazen, head of the Department of Dermatology at Howard University, and in 1934 was appointed fellow of research from the University of Chicago and at present has charge of the industrial clinic in dermatology and syphilology at Rush Medical College. His present assignment is sponsored by Armour and Company for whom he is doing research in eczema. Dr. Scull is a member of physicians' staff of St. Provident Hospital. In addition to all of these arduous duties, he takes care of an unusually large private practice.

## PRAISES COOK COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The physician was always ready and during my interview with him to praise the work of the Cook County Medical Association, but lamented the fact that the association is hampered and encircled by a chain of circumstances which cramps the good work it is doing. He charged that politics has come into the realm of health at present so that it is who you are, and not how sick you are, which gets you in a public institution for treatment.

One of his last statements to me was: "I believe that every Negro physician should be prepared to



Dr. Ralph H. Scull, native of Galveston, Texas, and fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology and Psychilology, recently attended the national convention of that group which was held in Bellevue hotel, Philadelphia. Dr. Scull, who is the only one of his race to be a member of the above academy, is a resident of Chicago, where he is a fellow of research at Rush Medical College, his present assignment being for Armour and company. He also works at his specialty at Provident hospital, said to be the best equipped Negro hospital in America.

the fullest extent. Preparedness demands respect anywhere you go, and then if we all will just lay aside the bugaboo of serving pills and driving big cars we'll get somewhere—I mean we will have made a large contribution toward the improvement of health in our own race. Citizens themselves headed by their political leaders must see that better housing is obtained as soon as it is humanly possible." Dr. Scull is a fine man to meet. To best describe him would be to retell the story of the interview James O'Donnell Bennett, of the

Chicago Tribune, once had with His Royal Highness Hamarabi Robb, well-known local African and world traveler.

"In what country were you born?" interrogated Bennett.

Robb: "In no country." (Although he has told us he was born in West Africa of royal parentage.)

"Why that's unusual—what nationality are you. And you must have been born somewhere!"

"Well," replied Robb tersely, "I was born at sea, and I am a cosmopolite—a friend to every man and a native of every country."

To your reporter's mind, Dr. Scull is what we think a cosmopolite is because he has gained the love and respect of men in both races, and in all ranks in life. He still is one of the nation's greatest physicians, and wears the same size hat he wore when he started to college.

Medical College, and nationally known hundreds are dying and hundreds more losing their health each and syphilology. It is just this week, is doomed or not.

DOCTORS ARE BUSY

"When a man or families can't of mouth, but in a practical way  
bathe, when they can't live in the public free clinic. The time  
places of proper temperature and taken up there is taken from his  
with enough space in them win private practice upon which he is  
ter and summer, get proper food dependent for his living.  
which they probably don't get Aside from being a specialist in  
judging from where they are his profession, and making an ex-  
pelled to live, there is very little extraordinary sacrifice for the sake  
chance of them having good of the health of as many people  
health. And if they do have of his race as possible, Dr. Scull  
they will not have it long," thus has an unusual personality for a  
doctor reflected. "And of course closeted research man, i. e., that  
our other serious handicap is that of being able to mingle freely and  
we do not have enough specialist totally devoid of aloofness among  
in the medical field to cope with the people he serves. The mere  
the present situation." fact that he can do this with ease

**THESE PEOPLE  
SHOULD THINK**

Your correspondent thinks that if he were just to meet them in a few of these crowded kitchens in a prim and naugthy fashion as is the case with the proprietors and managers would be charged to many professional people who stop counting the rent they collect of the Negro race, by their moment and realize that the people, of course.

ONLY MEMBER, ACADEMY  
OF DERMATOLOGY

in this get-rich-quick rank who would start putting a halt to these sordid conditions, which even social workers claim can be remedied without further surveys, data, agenda and other dillitane accoutrements, which, as tragic as they are, have led some to a laughing discussion each week — "Is the Southside Doomed?"—while their neighbors die at the rate of nearly a hundred a week and more Shades of Nero as he fiddled! He is not to be compared with some of the more fortunate who rant and rave in weekly tea-drinking forums, discussing whether or not the neighborhood in which they

## DOCTORS ARE BUSY

Along with several other medical specialists of his own race, Dr. Scull is doing his bit, not by word of mouth, but in a practical way in the public free clinic. The time taken up there is taken from his private practice upon which he is dependent for his living.

Aside from being a specialist in this profession, and making an extraordinary sacrifice for the sake of the health of as many people of his race as possible, Dr. Scull has an unusual personality for a secluded research man, i. e., that of being able to mingle freely and effortlessly devoid of aloofness among the people he serves. The mere fact that he can do this with ease and willingness enables him to learn the exact ills of people, which could not be ascertained perhaps

If he were just to meet them in  
 a prim and naughty fashion as is  
 discharged to many professional peo-  
 ple of the Negro race, by their  
 own people, of course.

**ONLY MEMBER, ACADEMY  
OF DERMATOLOGY**

The noted medic holds the distinction of being the only Negro to be a fellow in the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology, which was organized three years ago. This year's convention was in Philadelphia in the Bellevue Hotel, November 6 to 8. Some effort was made on the part of two or three Southern members to dislodge him, but the presentation of his nationally-known work in medical research by his friends in the other race made the Southerners' efforts fruitless. As a matter of fact, he has contributed as much, and in many instances more than other members of the academy.



# Founder of Well-Baby Clinic Succumbs; Had Practiced Here 27 Years

The last rites of Dr. James Alvin Jefferson, one of the three Negro physicians in Des Moines, were conducted on Monday afternoon, November 6, at the St. Paul A. M. E. church, where a throng of mourners gathered to pay their last respects to their doctor and friend.

Dr. Jefferson, who was recovering from a recent seige of illness, and was back on his regular schedule of attending his patients and conducting his well-baby clinics when stricken fatally with a heart attack at his home at 1825 Washington avenue, late Thursday night, November 2.

A native of Columbus, Texas, born October 22, 1871, Dr. Jefferson was a son of Adam Jefferson. He received his education at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College; Marquette University Medical Department in Milwaukee, Wis.

He taught school in the public schools of Texas for seven years, and began his practice of medicine in Des Moines in 1912.

## Studies at Harvard

In 1924 Dr. Jefferson attended Harvard University in seeking advanced education on pediatrics and while there he conceived the idea of a well-baby clinic.

Returning to Des Moines he opened a well baby clinic, patterned after one he saw in operation in Boston while attending school there. This clinic, located at the Negro Community center, 907 Fifteenth street, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary during the early part of last month. Then nine years ago another well-baby clinic was established by Dr.

## Stressed Healthy Babies

The doctor made his last public address during the local celebration of Negro Business Week when he made a characteristic statement, "the health of the babies is to the future of our race as the foundation stone is to a building."

Dr. Jefferson was an active member of the St. Paul A. M. E. church and was a member of the Doric Lodge of the Masons.

The Rev. H. C. Boyd delivered the eulogy at the funeral rites. The Rev. G. W. Robinson and Rev. H. J. Parker assisted.

Atty. S. Joe Brown spoke of Dr. Jefferson "As a Friend and Physician."

In impressive remarks the attorney said their friendship began shortly after Dr. Jefferson came to the city in the spring of 1912 and "opened his office with our only dentist at that time, Dr. E. A. Lee."

"Just as soon as he had been in the state the required year's time he made application and was accepted as a candidate of the degrees of masonry in Doric Lodge of which I was a member and I had the honor of conferring the three degrees upon him and since that time we have not only been friends but brothers both in church and in the lodge," Attorney Brown read.

Dr. Jefferson was a member of the Polk County Medical Society.

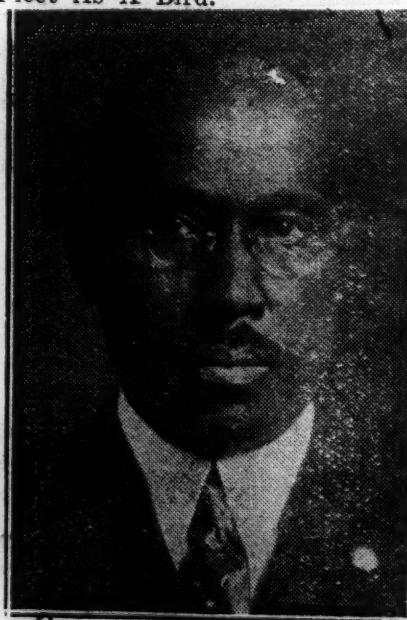
Dr. Jefferson is survived by a widow, Mrs. Pearl S. Jefferson of the home address; one son, James B. Jefferson of Los Angeles; four

step-sons, Luther Clark of Des Moines; J. W. Clark of Milwaukee; Teddy Wilson of New York City; James Wilson of Iowa City; three grand children, Laverne Jefferson of Washington, D. C., La Forest and Luther Clark of Des Moines; three sisters in Los Angeles and one sister Jefferson on the East side, at the Community Center.

Mrs. Octavia Jackson, a sister, and her son, Vernon Jackson of Waterloo, Ia., and Will Jefferson of San Antonio, a brother, came to the city to attend the last rites. Mrs. Lewis Taylor of Detroit, a sister of Mrs. Jefferson's attended the funeral.

Burial was in Glendale cemetery with the Estes Funeral directors in charge.

Guest soloists were E. T. Knox who sang "Dear Lord Remember Me" and Mrs. Meredith Carl who offered "Fleet As A Bird."



Dr. Jefferson  
11-9-39

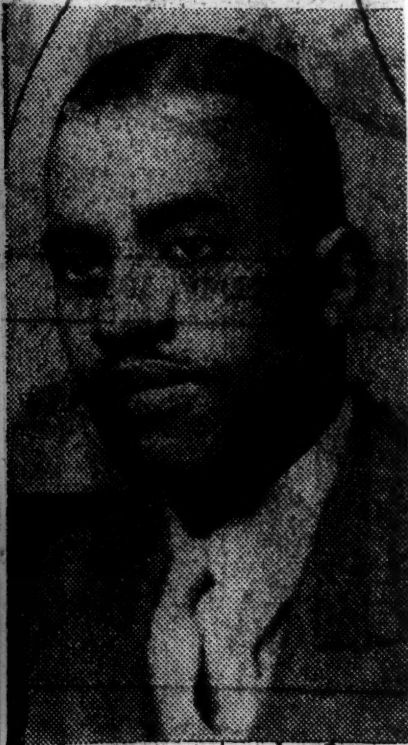
One of the three Negro physicians in Des Moines who ended his 27 years of valuable services here on Thursday night, November 2, when he died at his home following a heart attack. Dr. Jefferson was beloved by scores of young people, whom he contacted for years in the



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

LOUISIANA

AT LOYOLA



DR. <sup>12-17-39</sup> GEO. SHROPSHEAR,  
who was recently appointed to  
the faculty of Loyola univer-  
sity's school of medicine.



Appointed

*Atlanta World*



*Atlanta World*  
DR. WM. H. SINKLER, JR.

—prominent young St. Louis doctor, who has just been appointed consultant in chest surgery at Koch (Tuberculosis) hospital the first time that such an honor has been accorded a member of our group. A graduate of Howard university, he is the son of Mr. Wm. H. Sinkler, Sr., of Sommerville South Carolina. His is the first of a number of appointments being sought by the Mound City Medical Forum, Dr. W. D. Morman, president, in an effort to obtain more recognition for Negro practitioners in city owned institutions and clinics as well as on federal projects.

On St. Louis Hospital Staff



DR. MURIEL PETIONI

For the first time in the history of St. Louis city hospitals three women physicians were appointed to positions on the staff of the Homer G. Phillips hospital. Two of them will serve as junior internes while the third is an assistant resident physician.

Dr. Petioni, who was made the assistant resident physician, hails from New York city where her father, Dr. Charles A. Petioni, is a general practitioner. She is single, not thinking of taking that marital step, and has spent two years in Harlem hospital in New York as an interne. She received her M.D. and bachelor of science degrees from Howard university, the former in 1937 and the latter in 1934. Her



DR. MAUDE SANDERS

specialties are obstetrics and gynecology. Her brother is also following the medical profession. He is now in the junior year at Meharry.

Dr. Sanders, appointed as a junior interne at Homer Phillips, is a graduate of Meharry medical college. She received her medical degree just this June. Born and raised in New Orleans, both of her parents died while she was young, but she had five sisters who kept a sharp lookout for her welfare. Dr. Sanders, who likewise has eluded a trip down the center aisle, took her pre-med work at Xavier and New Orleans universities in her home town. Although she hasn't done any work toward her specialties, she is particularly interested



DR. DORIS SANDERS MOORE

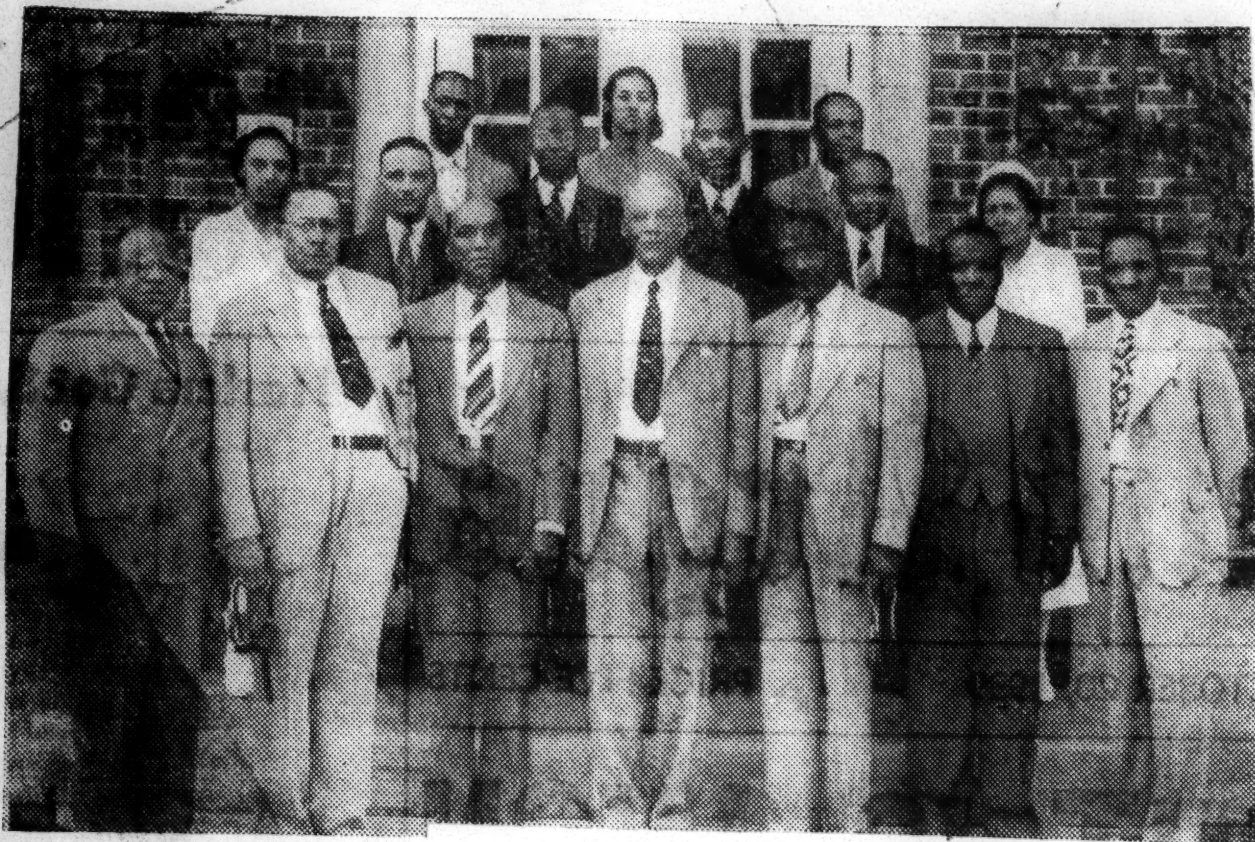
in pediatrics and gynecology.

Dr. Moore, a junior interne, also a June Meharry graduate, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaston O. Sanders, Sr., of Houston, Texas. She earned her bachelor of arts degree at Prairie View college in 1933. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. Last May 27, she weakened and said "yes" to Milridge Booker Moore of Detroit. The new hubby won't mind her being a doctor much, however, as he is a junior at Meharry. Dr. Moore said they plan to work together when he finishes his internship. Dr. Moore has no specialty at present but may become interested in pediatrics.

—All photos by Young.



# St. Louis Physicians Examine Lincoln U. Freshmen



The doctors pictured above were recently on the Lincoln Univ. campus giving physical examinations to freshmen and new students.

Front Row (left to right)  
 Drs. A. M. Vaughn, St. Louis;  
 W. H. Madison, Marshall, Mo.  
 L. R. Dabbs, St. Louis; R. G.  
 Richardson, Lincoln U. Jefferson  
 City; W. C. Dansey, Sedalia, Mo.;  
 W. A. Younge, St. Louis; A. R.  
 Maddox, Sedalia; 2nd row: Nurse  
 C. J. Howell, Lincoln U. Jefferson  
 City; W. H. Sinkler, St. Louis;  
 J. C. Sherard, St. Louis; W. E.  
 Hill, St. Louis; Mr. Eric Epps  
 Director of Physical Education,  
 Lincoln U. Jefferson City; Nurse  
 Irene Heron, Lincoln U. Jefferson  
 City; 3rd row: H. J. Graves, Jeff.  
 City; Nurse C. D. Grant, St. Louis;  
 H. Legall, St. Louis.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939

DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

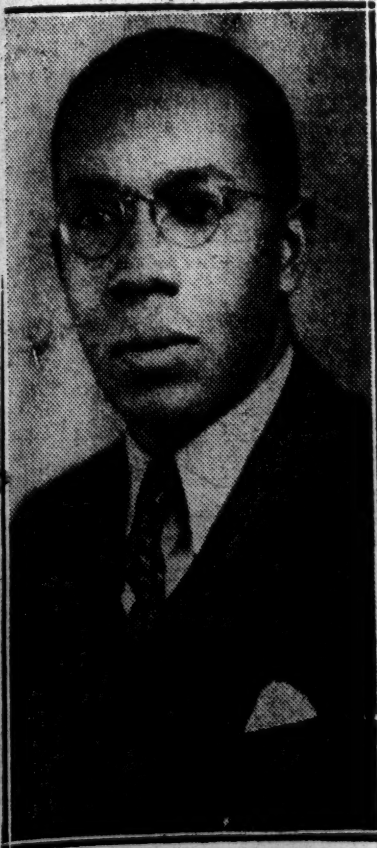
# Dentists Plan Board Session

NEW YORK, (ANP). — Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham, chairman of the National Dental Association executive board, has called the annual mid-winter session of the board for Saturday, February 25 at the Harlem YWCA.

Dr. Taggart requested the presence of the following committee:

New York, World's Fair; Dr. R. H. Thompson, Westfield, N.J., National Journal; Dr. R. A. Dixon, educational extension; and Dr. W. J. Madison, Washington, clinic research and progress; Dr. T. M. Johnson, Louisiana, time and place; Dr. H. C. Edwards, statistics and history committee, and Dr. M. R. Dean, Washington, national publicity.

Members of the North Harlem Dental Society will have their representatives at the board conference to make arrangements for the national convention for which they are the official hosts, scheduled for the early part of August in New York at the height of the World's Fair activities.



DR. E. W. TAGGART

ence or written reports from the following committee:

C. W. Dorsey, Philadelphia, public relations; M. D. Wiseman, Washington, program; R. C. Brown, Washington, National Health Week; Dr. F. S. Upshur, Philadelphia, budget; Dr. F. H. Norris, East Orange, N.J., exhibits;

S. J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., dental bulletin; Dr. C. B. Absalom,



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS - 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION

## They Will Attend National Dental Meet



*Failure 7-29-39 Washington D.C.*

The School of Dental and Oral Surgery (indicated by arrow) of Columbia University, at 68th and Broadway will be the scene of part of the dental clinics of the National Dental Association during their annual convention, August 14-18, in New York City.

Herewith are shown nationally known figures in the dental profession who will give clinics at the convention. They are, top row, left to right: Dr. O. Wilson Winters, Morristown, Pa.; Dr. Harry Hardwick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. S. B. Smith, Ambler, Pa.; Dr. Raymond L. Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ernest B. Wetmore, Morristown, Pa.; Dr. Ashton Thompson, Plainfield, N. J.; second row, left to right: Dr. C. Thurston Ferebee, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Deckle McLean, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. C. N. Ford, New York City; Dr. C. D. Maxey, New York City; bottom row, left to right: Dr. S. A. Hunter, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Thomas H. Walters, New York City. Surgical clinics will be held Wednesday morning at Harlem Hospital, 136th Avenue and 137th Streets on Lenox Avenue, under the supervision of Dr. Harry M. Seldin with the assistance of Dr. Louis H. Fairclough, Dr. Thomas H. Walters and Dr. H. B. Delany.

Convention headquarters will be in public school No. 113 on 113th Street at Eighth Avenue.



# DR. A. W. DUMAS OF MISSISSIPPI VOTED OFFICE

**Fight Over Presidency  
Almost Splits N.M.A.  
At New York City**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The 45th meet of the National Medical Association, in session here the past week, voted 2 to 1 to dislodge Dr.



Dr. A. W. Dumas

second time during the session that the seating of Dr. Leach, an act that threatened to split the convention was voted on. Last Tuesday, following an 8 approval by the board, had sustained Dr. Leach's election as president for 1939.

However, at the time it was contemplated the favorable majority had approved on the assumption that Dr. Leach would resign immediately after his vindication. Several stirring speeches, one by Dr. J. A. Kenney of Jersey, had been made in Leach's favor by men who were opposed to his being seated. They, it is pointed out, had done so thinking this the best way out and a means of avoiding casting unsatisfactory reflections on the Michigan physician.

## Change Vote

However, instead of resigning, as many thought he would do, Dr. Leach left the convention immediately after the vote of vindication



Dr. J. L. Leach

was put through. This angered the board, and the opposition and surprised his own supporters, it is said. The next afternoon the board that had voted 9 to 8 to seat Dr. Leach, voted again, this time 9 to 2 against his remaining in the chair. This decision and another chance to vote on the physician was then brought before the delegates and by a vote of 162 to 58 it was ruled that his seat be declared vacant. The association then voted unanimously that Dr. A. W. Dumas be placed at the head of the association.

Before taking the reversal of the board's vote before the house, the association sought the advice of the board's attorney and was advised that some action could be taken. It was then that the house sustained the vacating of the chair and the appointment of Dumas. The regular election of officers saw Dr. A. W. Vaughn of St. Louis named president-elect for the coming year. Dr. Vaughn, a prominent surgeon and famous hospital head in St. Louis, was elected by a large majority over two opposing candidates.

The 1940 convention was voted to Atlantic City by the board, but this may be changed when the board assembles at Tuskegee, Ala., in April. There is a strong likelihood that Texas will be substituted for the seacoast city. For one thing, it is known that Texas had been promised the convention and the majority of delegates favored taking the convention there in the first place.

The session closed Saturday with a trip to the World's Fair where officials of the association were presented in a special demonstration and exercises.

## 45th CONFERENCE N.M.A. CLOSES AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—The forty-fifth convention of National Medical Association closed here August 13 after its largest and most successful session. Over 1200 delegates and 2,000 visitors attended from every state in the union. At the welcome meeting, LaGuardia was warmly applauded when he turned over the city to the delegates and reiterated his policy of absolute impartiality. Clinics at Harlem hospital were well attended, and the commercial exhibits were largest ever seen at any similar convention.

The following officers were elected: Dr. A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., president; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis, Mo., president-elect; Dr. E. B. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., first vice president; Dr. W. D. Giles, Chicago, second vice president; Dr. Roberts, New York, third vice presi-

dent; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., general secretary; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo., treasurer; Dr. J. A. Kenney, Newark, N. J., editor; Dr. J. D. Wilson, Detroit, assistant secretary; Dr. M. M. Young, South Carolina, assistant secretary;

Dr. G. H. Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker, house of delegates; Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, vice speaker; Dr. W. D. Morman, St. Louis, secretary, house of delegates. The woman's auxiliary had record-breaking attendances. Their officers were elected as follows: Mrs. A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., president; Mrs. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, Va., president-elect; Mrs. J. J. Thomas, St. Louis, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., vice president; Mrs. Ruth Price, New York, assistant secretary; Mrs. Bessie Small, Denton, Md., vice president; Mrs. Mildred Freeman, Hale, Nashville, editor; Mrs. W. P. Dickerson, New Port News, Va., treasurer; Mrs. Alma Wells Givens, Norfolk, Va., chairman of board. Atlantic City, N. J., was chosen for the 1940 conference.

## Negro Conventions Great Impetus to Health, Rights Aid

It is more than a formal greeting which we extend to the conventions of Negro people meeting in New York City this week—the National Medical Association, Aug. 14 to 19, with headquarters at Public School 68, 127 W. 127th St.; the National Dental Association, Aug. 14 to 19, P. S. 113, W. 113th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.; the National Hospital Association, Aug. 13 to 15, Lincoln Hospital, 1st St. and Southern Blvd.; the National Bar Association, Aug. 17 to 19, P. S. 136, 125th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

These deliberate gatherings of the best trained Negro men and women in their respective fields signify much more than formal assemblages at which there will be academic discussions of health and of legal questions. The most fundamental problems affecting the health and the civil rights of the Negro people will be thoroughly aired.

Holding the center of the Medical Association's agenda are the burning questions of socialized medicine, the Wagner National Health Bill, discriminatory practices of the American Medical Association against Negro physicians, especially the listing of Negroes with the abbreviation "col." after their

# APPOINTED CHIEF OF BOARD OF HEALTH CLINIC AT CONFAB

**Dr. William W. Nelson Honored for 'Faithful, Meritorious and Excellent Service' in  
New Bedford, Mass.**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 31—At a recent conference of the mayor and members of the Board of Health of New Bedford, Mass. Dr. William W. Nelson was appointed by unanimous vote Chief of the Cooperative Clinic of the Board of Health of that city in recognition of "his faithful, meritorious and excellent service" on that staff for many years.

All other members, both doctors and nurses are white and such an appointment must have the approval of the State Department of Health.

Dr. Nelson is a graduate of Howard University Medical School, 1907. In 1919 and 1920 he did post graduate study at the Harvard Medical School and in 1930 took a post graduate course in public health given by the Massachusetts State Department of Health. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Medical Association. He is also a charter member of both the American and Massachusetts Neisserian Medical Societies and a member of the courtesy staff of St. Luke's hospital.

## SHUN 'SEPARATISM,' NEGROES ARE TOLD

**Magistrate Paige Tells Way to  
Fight Prejudice**

The National Dental Association, in convention here since Tuesday, held a session at the Aqueduct Gardens in the World's Fair yesterday at which Dr. N. B. Wiseman of Washington, a member of the executive board of the association, was presented with a medal for meritorious service to organized dentistry.

Dr. Charles S. Fairclough of the North Harlem Dental Society, the host chapter for the meeting, presented the medal to Dr. Wiseman, who is a former president and has been an active national officer of the association for two decades. He is also a former Professor of Oral Surgery at the School of Dentistry of Howard University.

Dentistry is public health was discussed by Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the executive board of the association; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. H. C. Hamilton, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Myles Paige, Negro magistrate, and Mrs. Mary Bethune, National Youth Administrator at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Magistrate Paige told the members of the association, which is composed of Negro dentists, that the Negro in the United States should stop being "separatists" and should cooperate with other groups in the fight against racial discrimination, rather than working alone with their own problem.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATION - 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION

# DENTISTS MEET HERE IN 1940

## Dr. E. L. Harper Placed On Executive Board

NEW YORK—(ANP) — With the naming of Dr. J. Leroy Baxter of Orange, N. J., as president-elect, the National Dental Association closed what observers called the most successful convention of its 26-year existence here Friday. At the final business session the secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. A. Jackson, reported a membership of over 500 dentists. St. Louis was selected as the site for the 1940 convention with the Mound City Dental Society as host. Dr. Waldo J. Howard of Houston is the new national president for 1939-40. Monday morning with the invocation by the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector of the St. Martin's Church.

Dr. C. D. Maxey, president of the North Harlem Dental Society, welcomed the members from the 30 states on behalf of the host society and pledged the support of his organization to the program of the national body. Response to the welcome address was made by Dr. Waldo Howard, president-elect, who replied that this program was one of the best to be presented to the national body in its years of existence.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health, Rosenwald fund, presented statistics showing the limited facilities offered Negro doctors and dentists. Dr. Wilson Smalley, professor of preventive medicine, Cornell Medical College, felt that there should be no discrimination between the races since disease germs make no discrimination in their attacks. He contended also that equal opportunity for training is vital to the health of the whole community.

Officers elected in addition to those previously listed are Dr. Leon A. Reid, vice president, Richmond, Va.; Dr. H. C. Edwards, Washington, assistant secretary; executive board, 1939-42, are Dr. C. D. Maxey, New York;

Dr. W. H. Springer, Cincinnati;  
Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.;  
Dr. W. P. Hill, Clarksdale, Miss.;  
Dr. E. L. Harper, St. Louis, and  
Dr. O. L. Lattimore, Houston, Tex.

Committee chairmen are: public relations, A. S. Hunter, N. C.; National Health Week, S. J. Cullum, Tex.; publicity, Millard R. Dean, Washington; national program, M. D. Wiseman, Washington; journal, L. H. Fairclough, N. Y.; budget, F. S. Unshur, Pa.; educational extension R. A. Dixon, Wash.; clinic research and progress, W. J. Madison, Wash.; national exhibits, W. J. Morris, N. J.; dental bulletin, Stephen J. Lewis, Va.; statistics and history, Cicero Edwards, Wash., and credentials, W. O. Claytor, Wash.



# Manhattan Physicians Brand N. M. A. As An Organization Of 'Uncle Toms'

NEW YORK, June 30—The National Medical association was branded as an organization of "Uncle Toms" and "Handkerchief-heads" this week by the Manhattan Central Medical Society.

The organization, made up of Race physicians of New York county, took this stand to show that it was unalterably opposed to the policy used by the association in seeking recognition from the American Medical association which met recently in St. Louis.

Dr. George W. Bowles, president of the National Medical association sent a committee to the convention to obtain the following results:

1. The deletion of the word "col." from behind the names of Race doctors in the directory of the American Medical association.

2. Recognition of Race physicians in and by the American Medical association.

3. Assurance of participation of Race doctors in various governmental projects.

4. Participation of Race physicians in the scientific benefits of organized medicine.

## Manhattan Medics Speak

"These are aims which we, together with and like all other physicians wish to attain. We do, however, differ with the National Medical association, as represented by its special committee, composed of Doctors Roscoe C. Giles, Carl G. Roberts and Clarence H. Payne, in the ways and means of reaching them. This committee practically begged the American Medical association for: (a) recognition of Negro doctors, and (b) to cease its discriminatory policies and practices against Negro physicians. The servile fashion, which characterized the method used by the National Medical association in handling the entire matter resulted as follows:

"1. Officials of the American

Medical association insulted thean inquiry had been made to you members of the special committee (Dr. Bowles) or to your special committee as to the probable effect of this resolution would have upon pending negotiations. As it was, it was bitterly resented by the southern delegates and jeopardized the continuation of further negotiations.

"2. The committee from the American Medical association proposed a "compromise" regarding the discriminatory use of "col." behind the names of Negro physicians in its directory, suggesting the substitution of a circle with the letter "N" behind the names of members of the National Medical association and a square behind the names of Negro doctors who were not members. This base compromise seems to be a step forward from the report of Doctors Giles, Roberts and Payne.

"3. The house of delegates of the American Medical association voted down the resolution introduced by the New York State Medical Society delegation which would prevent Negro doctors from being barred from membership in any county medical society, solely because of race or color.

## A Manly Act

The manly and forthright resolution presented by the New York State Medical Society was first unanimously passed by the Medical Society of the state of New York at its annual convention, at the request of our own Dr. Peter M. Murray. It was a forthright resolution and was introduced in a manly way.

What Doctors Giles, Roberts and Payne think of this type of direct action in the fight against racial bigotry in the field of medicine, may be gleaned from their own words, as contained in their report to the president of the National Medical association, to wit:

"We believe that the resolution by the New York delegation, although introduced in good faith, regardless of good intentions, created an influence which hindered rather than helped our cause because it aroused resentment on the part of some of the southern delegates. Since this resolution was originally introduced into the New York State Medical Society by one of our own prominent members, it would have been more tactful if

## Attitude Disgraceful

"They did not say that Dr. Murray's resolution was a notable achievement, because it marks the first time that any state medical society has taken such a forward-looking position. This servile attitude, on the part of these Negro leaders is disgraceful, and this we repudiate."

The American Medical association has discriminated against Race citizens for many years, and has placed unwarranted handicaps on the Race sick and the Race professional groups who serve them. This foul state of affairs will continue to exist as long as Race doctors are timid in their approach to such a prejudice-controlled organization.

It is our opinion that the National Medical association through the activities of its special committee has rendered a grave disservice to American Negroes.

## No Back Door Policy

The Negro citizen does not expect wonders to be performed by their representatives but they do expect from them and have every reason to demand manhood and courage in their consultations with other racial groups, on matters affecting the general welfare. We have no desire to enter the American Medical association through any back door, and if such a method of entry is finally consummated, we are satisfied that the Negro citizen, doctor or patient, will not be permanently benefitted.

It would not be unwise to discontinue negotiations with the American Medical association unless they are conducted on an infinitely higher plane. To beg for one's rights is unworthy of members of a humane profession.

The Manhattan Central Medical Society endorses the resolution endorsed by Dr. Murray, and we believe it points the way toward an improvement in the position of

Negro doctors, nurses and patients.

# New Type of Program Planned for Delegates To Medical Convention

NORFOLK, Va. —(ANP)— Physicians who attend the 45th annual convention of the National Medical association in New York city August 14-18, are promised some thing relatively new in the way of scientific treatises at this year's meeting by Dr. John T. Given, executive secretary of the association who has been working for the past few weeks preparing the program of the five day session for the printer.

This year several of the speakers on the program will present original papers on phases of medicine as they relate specifically to the problems of the Negro patient. These papers have been the growth of from 20 to 30 years of observation and research on the part of Negro physicians from all sections of the country.

This development is of special interest to both the Negro professional and the Negro layman because it represents the first step in the direction of general scientific contribution by the Negro of original data to the practice of medicine among Negroes, explain Dr. Given.

In the five days during which hundreds of physicians will convene in the shadow of the "World of Tomorrow" at the New York World's fair, the results of these years of experience with hundreds of related cases will be compiled, analysed and catalogued with a view toward making the "Negro of Tomorrow" a healthier citizen.

In forum panels, the reports of these doctors will be discussed generally in the light of the combined experiences of other physicians and the Negro doctor will embark on a new course, charted by his associates in a way designed to apply the science of medicine to the special problems of his race.

Presiding at the principal sessions of the convention will be Dr. George William Bowles of York, Pa., president. Headquarters for the convention will be Public School No. 68, located between 127th and 182nd streets, and between Lenox and Seventh avenues in New York city.

Though most of the sessions will be held there, all clinics will be held at the Harlem hospital; special speakers of both races will be heard on one day at the New York

Academy of Medicine for the first time in the academy's history; and sessions will be held all day Saturday, August 19, NMA day at the World's fair, in the Special Events hall at the World's fair grounds. A new feature of this year's convention will be Public Health and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat sections. The Women's auxiliary of the NMA will hold its meeting in conjunction with the doctors' convention. Representatives at the convention of the nation's two Negro medical colleges will be Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Howard Medical college.

Doctors and others interested in further information concerning the convention are urged to contact Dr. Given, 1108 Church street, Norfolk, Va. The executive secretary further urges that all those who plan to attend the sessions notify the housing committee, Dr. Perry W. Chaney, 1890 Seventh avenue New York city, chairman.

He also recommends that those unable to get accommodation through the housing committee contact Mrs. L. E. Graves, 14 Morningside avenue, Apt. 61, New York city. Mrs. Graves is conducting a placement bureau for World's fair and convention visitors.

In further explaining the innovation of original and creative threats this year, Dr. Given said:

"Negro physicians in the past few years because of greater opportunity in hospitals and medical centers are now able to present their observations running over a period of many years of treatment rendered their race.

"No longer will we have to listen to single reports of single cases of diseases. We will know the results of hundreds of similar cases from which conclusions can be more safely drawn.

"The Negro professional man will now add his quota to existing scientific knowledge by reason of these new opportunities."



# REVIEWS YEAR'S WORK; DISCUSSES SOCIAL MEDICINE

**President of N. M. A. Pays Tribute To  
Work of Special Committee; Report  
On Contact With A. M. A.**

NEW YORK. — (ANP)

— On Tuesday, August 15, before a joint session of the National Medical Association here, Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., NMA president, delivered his annual address in which he reviewed events of the past year affecting the nations Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists.

As was expected, Dr. Bowles stressed the implications of the Wagner National Health act as pertaining to Negro professionals and their patients, and paid tribute to the NMA special committee (Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman, Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. Clarence H. Payne, all of Chicago) for its splendid work on behalf of NMA. Among other things, he cited the responsibility of the white American Medical association in securing just and equitable recognition for the Negro Professionals of America.

Abreast of Time  
President Bowles said in part: "Organized medicine has raised the minimum standards of education or of competence. The American Medical Association has worked tirelessly to raise the minimum requirements. Low-grade medical schools are passe, the competency of a graduate of an American medical school need no longer be questioned; the AMA has consistently fought and opposed quackery; it has exposed the nonsense of healing cults; it has held high the principle of medical ethics and the sacredness of the Hippocratic oath. It has projected a practical program of health education.

"Through laboratory experimentation it has established the values of new remedies and it has encouraged medical research. Regardless of the imperfections of organized medicine, it has done all this and yet there are certain iniquities, proscriptions and discriminations perpetrated against the American Negro on the cognate professions that are definitely the responsibility of the American Medical Association.

Giles Committee Before A.M.A.  
"You have knowledge of the Special committee appointed by me September, 1938, of which Dr. Giles was chairman. This commit-

tee was appointed over the objections of some of the officials of this organization.

The committee that appeared before the AMA were members of the American Medical Association and accredited representatives of the National Medical Association; duly authorized by me to present certain grievances of the NMA against the AMA. Among these grievances were certain discriminatory practices against Negro physicians in the refusal of county societies to accept their membership purely on the grounds of color; which refusal automatically made them ineligible to the AMA. "The purpose of the special committee primarily was to present to the AMA four major propositions, to wit:

"1. The deletion of the word "Col." from behind the names of Negro physicians in the American Medical Association's directory.

"2. Recognition of Negro physicians in the AMA.

"3. Assurance of participation of Negro professionals in the various governmental projects.

"4. Participation of Negro physicians in the scientific benefits of organized medicine. "Regardless of what the accomplishments have been, the committee has done a great service for the National Medical Association in a most heroic and manly fashion and as president of the National Medical Association, I wish to publicly acknowledge my appreciation of the service of this committee."

**Okays Wagner Bill**

In his closing remarks before the senate committee, the president said, "The National Medical Association subscribes in principle to Senator Wagner's bill with reservations as stated.

"The president, in making this statement, was actuated by his belief that while he knew the Wagner act and the National Health bill are two entirely different documents, yet with the reservations that we had made, such commitment was consistent with our belief that certain health benefits and health security which is so vitally and fundamentally needful to 13,000,000 Negroes could be more reasonably assured by federal provision than by any other known method.

"As president of the National Medical Association, following a joint conference in this city, this past Sunday night, August 13, of the special committee that appeared before the American Medical Association; the chairman of the commission on medical economics; the speaker of the house of delegates and the president-elect, it is my desire, hope and recommendation that the National Medical Association definitely chart its future policy relating to impending National health legislation and to organized medicine.

**Tuskegee Nurses' School**

"Among the many vital problems that confront the association and the nation is the impending discontinuance of the Graduate Nurses' Training school at Tuskegee, Ala., necessitated by the lack of funds. The threatening closure of this very needful institution is a challenge to the Negro medical profession of this country. The saving of this school is fundamentally and definitely a responsibility of the National Medical Association. Under the able leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, a committee of national prominence, the personnel of which is Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., chairman; Dr. Cyril Walwyn, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Dr. John T. Givens and Dr. John A. Kenney, are campaigning to raise fifteen thousand dollars.

"The National Medical Association has contributed \$200 in this campaign, and I am appealing to the men and women of the profession to rally to the support of this committee and mail your checks, however small, to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute."

## Negro Doctors Seen Backing Health Bill

**Ask Wagner Measure  
Safeguard Against  
Racial Bias**

Passage of the Wagner Health Bill will be supported by both the National Medical Association and the National Dental Association, provided it is amended specifically to include mention of the Negro people in its benefits.

This much was brought out in the prolonged discussion on the bill at yesterday's panel sessions of both the physicians and the dentists.

The N.M.A. held its meeting in the auditorium of Public School 68, 127 W. 127th St., headquarters of the convention.

The N.D.A. discussed the same question at its convention headquarters, P. S. 113 on 8th St., between 7th and 8th Aves.

There was little opposition to the Wagner Health Bill as such, chief complaint coming from those who feared that in any set-up for administering such a law locally, the Negro would be discriminated against in the South. In order to insure equitable administration of the law, according to the consensus of each convention, it would be necessary to have Negroes in the membership of bodies formed for that purpose.

**UNION LEADER DEFENDS ACT**

Those members of the National Medical Association who are opposing the Wagner Health Bill, referred to its objective as "socialized medicine," were answered by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who

pointed out that the measure, if enacted into law would not in fact result in "socializing" medicine. He went on to show, however, that "socialized medicine is not incompatible per se with democratic institutions."

Mr. Randolph, with an easy manner and handling the subject in a way to indicate thorough knowledge with all its implications, won over, temporarily at any rate, even those who had shown hostility toward the Wagner Health Bill.

He emphasized the fact that the Wagner Bill was designed to aid "that one-third of the nation which at present gets little or no medical care" and that it had no provisions

for "socializing" those physicians who did not wish to be "socialized."

With Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro Health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, presiding, yesterday's panel discussion by delegates to the National Medical Association was entitled "The Pro and Con of Socialized Medicine as It Would Affect the Negro People and the Negro Professional Group."

**URGES SCHOOL CONTROL**

Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., addressing a joint meeting of the N.M.A. and the N.D.A. Wednesday night at the New York Academy of Medicine, 103rd and 5th Aves., "Undergraduate Medical Education," said that it was his opinion that hospitals should be controlled by the medical school with which it is connected or with the school which happened to be in the same community.

Dr. Adams said that there should be the closest cooperation between the medical school and the hospital in the training of medical students.

The reason, he said, is that when this cooperation is maintained "the patient becomes the teacher, carrying out the fact that experience by internships and actual patient-doctor contacts makes the best practicing physician, surgeon and dentist."

The dean of the Dental School of the Howard University, Dr. Russell A. Dixon, speaking on "Dental Education," deplored the fact that too few insure equitable administration of Negro dentists continue with their training after leaving dental school. This further training is readily available, he pointed out, in the post graduate courses of some of the Class A dental colleges.

Graduates should continue their training, he said, through internships and fellowships in clinics and hospitals such as the Harlem Hospital, Freedman's Hospital (Washington, D. C.), the Forsythe Dental Infirmary (Boston), and the Guggenheim Post Graduate Clinic (New York City).

Following Dr. Bousfield's presentation of figures and statistics showing the limited facilities throughout the country for Negro doctors, Dr. William G. Smillie, Professor of Preventive Medicine, Cornell Medical College, speaking on "The Importance of Adequate Professional Training for Negroes to the Public Health of the United States," attacked discrimination of the Negro doctor, "especially since disease germs make no discrimination."

Dr. Smillie contended also that doctors who are specialists in their respective fields are vital to the health of every community.

The conversations of both the Na-

tional Medical Association and the National Dental Association continue through today. This evening they will adjourn until next year.



# Official Program Of Sessions Of National Medical Association

The official program for the 45th Annual Convention of the National Medical Association to be held in New York City on August 14th-19th is as follows:

## MONDAY

Morning — General registration. Local members are urged to register on first day.

Afternoon — Open for meeting of National Hospital Association and National Association of Life Insurance Examiners.

Evening — Joint Public Health Meeting of N. M. A. and N. D. A. at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 49 Edgecombe avenue. This meeting is being arranged under the chairmanship of Dr. John B. West, District Health Officer of the Central Harlem Health District. Speakers: Hon. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York; Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., will be introduced by Dr. D. W. Byrd; Fred D. Morton, D.D.S., Clinician, State Health Department, Virginia and Resident Dental Surgeon, Piedmont Tubercular Sanatorium; Dr. M. J. Bent, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. The music will be furnished by Omega Glee Club.

## TUESDAY

Morning — 8 a. m., registration—9 a. m., joint open session, N. M. A. Call to order; Routine opening exercise, Dr. George W. Bowles, presiding; adoption of minutes of previous meeting. Reading and adoption of minutes of executive board. Reports of zone directors and state vice-presidents. Reports of commissions and special committees. Introduction of President of National Medical Association, by Dr. John P. Turner, ex-president, National Medical Association. Address, representative of National Bar Association, "The Present and Future Prospects of Pharmaceutical Education," Dr. Chauncey I. Cooper, Acting Dean, Howard University School of Pharmacy. "Syphilitic and Non-syphilitic Eruptions of the Skin: Their Differential Diagnosis." (Illustrated with lantern slides). Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, Visiting Dermatologist and Syphilologist to Harlem Hospital. Afternoon — section meetings: Medical, Surgical, Public Health, Ear, Eyes, Nose and Throat, Pharmacy, Dental.

Evening — joint public welcome exercises of N. M. A. and N. D. A. at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th street. Welcome remarks: Mayor of City of N. Y., Governor of State of N. Y., chairman of Local Citizens' Com., president, Manhattan-Central Medical Society; president, North Harlem Dental Society, and chairman, Ladies Entertainment Committee of N. M. A. and N. D. A. Responses:

Dr. John A. Kenney for National Medical Association; Dr. E. W. Taggart for National Dental Association; Mrs. Frances Reeder Giles, president, Woman's Aux., N. M. A.; Mrs. Vivian Beamon, president, Woman's Auxiliary, N. D. A.

The address will be made by Dr. George W. Bowles, president N. M. A. who will be introduced by Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, ex-president, N. A. M. Address: Dr. S. C. Hamilton, president of N. D. A., introduced by Dr. R. H. Thompson. Presentation of national officers of National Medical Association; presentation of national officers of National Dental Association. The music will be rendered by The Negro Community A Capella Choir of New Rochelle, N. Y., Francis J. Minton, director, with Mrs. Ethel J. Minton at the piano. Anne Wiggins Brown, dramatic soprano, celebrated star of Gershwin's opera, "Porgy and Bess," will also be a featured artist.

## WEDNESDAY

Entire day given over to clinics which will be held at Harlem Hospital through the courtesy of the Commissioner of the City of New York.

Morning: 8-10 a. m. — Surgical Operative Clinics—all services; 10-12 a. m.—Ward walks and rounds—all services; 12-1:30 p. m.—lunch; 1:30-5:30 p. m.—Dry clinics in 15 minute periods covering the general field of Medicine and Surgery and the Specialties.

Evenings: 9 p. m.—Joint meeting of the N. M. A. and the N. D. A. (arranged in cooperation with the N. M. A. Commission on Medical Education and Hospital.) The topic for the evening will be "Medical and Dental Education for Negroes in U. S." Remarks of welcome from: New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, First District Dental Society.

Topics for discussion will be "Undergraduate Medical Education," Numa P. G. Adams, M. D., Dean, Howard University School of Medicine; E. L. Turner, M.D., president, Meharry Medical College; "Dental Education," Russell Dixon, D.D.S., Dean, Howard University College of Dentistry; "Internship-Residences and Post-Graduate Training," M. O. Bousfield, M.D., director of Negro Health, Julius Rosenwald Fund; "The Importance of Adequate Professional Training for Negroes to the Public Health of the United States," Wilson G. Smillie, M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine, Cornell Medical College, New York City. This meeting will be held downtown at the New York Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103rd street, at corner Fifth avenue, and will begin at 9 p. m. promptly.

## THURSDAY

Morning: 10-12: Joint meeting N.M.A.  
Panel discussion: "The Pro and Con of Socialized Med."



All meetings will be held at P. S. 68th 127th and 128th streets between Lenox and Seventh avenues; unless otherwise indicated.

It was then that the record of Dr. Leach was searched. Before the National Medical Association opened its sessions, the executive board met to take action on Dr. Leach. By a majority of one he was cleared of the charge that he was unfit to assume the presidency but the minority group, feeling otherwise, brought the matter out into the open at Tuesdays meeting. The convention all but broke up as a result of the ill feeling that was created. The meeting finally ended with

"The whole misunderstanding, it seems to me, bears out of the fact that those persons who were opposed to me believed that the overwhelming vote which I received at the meeting of August 15th was complete exoneration. I believed that complete exoneration and

because it placed a stigma against a man who may have erred 11 years ago but who has since lived it down. We believe that the N. M. A. did well to act immediately on the charges since the challenge had been laid down by the white association.

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do." It is unfortunate that such an incident should have occurred, first because it casts bad light in our professional men; secondly because in the eyes of the white doctors the N. M. A. was on trial; and thirdly be-



icine as it would affect the Negro People and the Negro Professional Group." Dr. M. O. Bousfield, presiding.

Afternoon: 2-5 p. m.—Section meetings: Medical, Surgical, Public Health, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Pharmacy and Dental.

Evening: 10 p. m.—President's reception and dance.

#### FRIDAY

Morning: 10-12 a. m.—Section Meetings: Medical, Surgical, Public Health, Pharmacy and Dental. Election of officers and representatives.

Afternoon: 3 p. m.—General closing joint sessions.

Evening: Moonlight sail up the Hudson arranged by the N. D. A.; Radio talks—President George W. Bowles, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown.

#### SATURDAY

"N. M. A. Day at the New York World's Fair, 1939."

Afternoon: 4 p. m.—Hall of Special Events — subject, "Negro Health," Dr. William McKinley Thomas, chairman, executive board, N. M. A., presiding. The speakers will be Dr. George W. Bowles, retiring president, N. M. A.; Dr. J. L. Leach, president N. M. A.; Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; A. W. Dent, superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, La.; Dr. John B. West, District Health Officer, Central Harlem Health District. The music will be furnished by The Southernaires, and Charlotte Wallace Murray, Mezzo-Soprano.

#### SOCIAL CALENDAR

The social calendar for this coming mid-summer convention is scheduled as follows:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON: Complimentary lunch for the ladies arranged by the Ladies Entertainment Committee at the 369th Regiment Armory, Fifth avenue and 143rd street.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON: Complimentary Reception had been arranged jointly by the N. M. A. and the N. D. violation. The record came out when a committee appointed by Dr. George W. Bowles, charges out into the open. I was again A., under the auspices of the Ladies Entertainment Committee of both organizations, for members, delegates and their ladies president and headed by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, forced to defend myself, and I believe at the Savoy Ballroom, Lenox avenue and 140th street.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON: Complimentary Bridge for secretaries of the American Medical Association, relative to that association's treatment matter that they did not share the the ladies arranged by the Ladies Entertainment Committee. tion, relative to that association's treatment matter that they did not share the THURSDAY EVENING: President's dance at Rockland of Negro physicians. The committee report-view of the minority who were seeking Palace, Eighth avenue and 155th street.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON: Tour to Coney Island by bus. to the effect that "when we have rascals in FRIDAY EVENING: Moonlight sail up the Hudson our association we oust them; when you have them you elect them to the presidency." in my favor, but if I were installed as

SATURDAY: N. M. A. Day at the World's Fair. Ad- mission by ticket only. Complimentary Lunch to complimentary reception and tea; to complimentary bridge. Tickets Association opened its sessions, the executive there be, in my mind, full vindication in secured at time of registration.

Public Health Meetings: Monday night, August 13. Acad- By a majority of one he was cleared of the emy of Medicine programs. Wednesday night, August 16; charge that he was unfit to assume the presidency but the minority group, feeling other- those persons who were opposed to me and Con of Socialized Medicine."

All meetings will be held at P. S. 68th 127th and 128th streets between Lenox and Seventh avenues; unless other-but broke up as a result of the ill feeling that gust 15th was complete exoneration. I wise indicated.

#### BROADCASTS SCHEDULED

The chairman, Dr. Lowell C. Wormley of the Broadcasting Committee has mapped out the following program to Monday, August 14th—Station WOR and Mutual Network: 12:15-12:30—Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., president of the National Medical Association—"Negro Mortality work: 12:15-12:30—Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., president of the National Medical Association—"Negro Mortality Tuesday, August 15th—Station WBNX: 5:40-5:55 p. m. and the Negro Teacher."

—Dr. S. C. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., president of the National Dental Association—"Preventive Dentistry."

Wednesday, August 16th—Station WNYC: 1:30-1:45 p. m.—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Washington, D. C., U. S. Public Health Service—"National Negro Health Week and What It Means To America."

Wednesday, August 16th—Station WBNX: 5:40-5:55 p. m.—Dr. John A. Kenney, Newark, N. J., editor of the National Medical Association Journal—"Negro Doctor and Or-

#### THE N. M. A. ELECTION

an overwhelming vote for Dr. Leach, but many afterwards said that they had voted for him on the assumption that he would tender his resignation immediately upon being given the vote of confidence. Dr. Leach explains his position thusly: "Therefore, when on August 13, 1939, at a full session, the executive board exonerated me of any charges I was quite surprised also, on the matter was completely exonerated to seat its president-elect, Dr. Jesse L. ended and I as then fully exonerated."

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It is unfortunate that such an incident should have occurred, first because it casts a bad light in our professional men; secondly because in the eyes of the white doctors the N. M. A. was on trial; and thirdly because it placed a stigma against a man who may have erred 11 years ago but who has since lived it down. We believe that the N. M. A. did well to act immediately on the charges since the challenge had been laid down by the white association. Our only regret is that this dirty linen had to be washed out in the open.



# Gov. Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia Invited To Address 45th Annual Meeting Of Medical Association

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, chairman of the Local Citizens' Committee, will head the list of speakers planned for the welcome meeting to the forty-fifth annual National Medical Association which will convene in New York from August 14 to 18. The principal place of meeting will be at P. S. 68 which fronts on 127th street and runs through to 128th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues. Other meetings will be held at the auditoriums of prominent Harlem institutions. One of these will be the Public Health meetings which will be held at the St. Mark's Church and the Abyssinian Baptist Church jointly with the National Dental Association. The speakers at these meetings will include Hon. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health of New York City, and Dr. R. C. Vanderlehr, U. S. Public Health Service Commissioner, and others.

August 16th for the first time an all-Negro group will hold a meeting at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Deans of Howard University College of Medicine and Dentistry will speak on the subject "Medical and Dental Education for Negroes in the United States." At another time a meeting of the medical and surgical clinics will be held at Harlem Hospital through the courtesy of S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals.

To complete the session on Saturday, the day following the official closing of the convention, will be designated as M. N. A. Day at the "World of Tomorrow" on the Fair grounds. On that day a commemorative program will be held at the Hall of Special Events at 4 p. m. The subject of the program will be "Negro Health." There will be an accompanying musical program presenting a group of artists including Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray and the Southernaires.

Augmenting the convention program the Women's Committee composed of wives of the members of the National Medical Association, is

cooperating with the Association in planning entertainment for the women who will accompany their husbands to the convention.

Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray has been named chairwoman of the Women's Committee and is now appointing a sub-committee to assist her in the social program. The social events for which the Women's Committee is assuming responsibility are as follows:

Tuesday, August 15th, luncheon at 369th Armory.

Wednesday, August 16th, tea at Savoy Ballroom.

Thursday, August 17th, bridge at 369th Armory.

Friday, August 18th, Sightseeing Tour.

Saturday, August 19th, N. M. A. Day at World's Fair.

In addition there are other social events planned for the convention by other committees.

The Dental Association is making arrangements for a Moonlight Sail on the Hudson on Friday evening, August 18th, and the program committee of the National Medical Association is completing plans for the annual dance at the Rockland Palace on Thursday evening, August 17th.

## National Medical Group Ponders Position Of Race In Set-Up

NEW YORK, July 28—Just what position the Race doctor will take in the matter of socialized medicine may be revealed when the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Medical Association takes place here August 14 to 18.

The discussion topic creating the most pre-convention interest is one slated for Thursday, August 17, at 10 a. m., on the subject: "The Problem of Socialized Medicine As It Would Affect the Negro People and the Negro Professional Group." Hundreds of inquiries, indicating widespread interest, have been re-

ceived by Dr. J. T. Givens, of Norfolk, general secretary of the N.M.A.

This discussion will feature a joint session of the convention held at N.M.A. headquarters, Public School No. 68. Presiding during the panel discussion on the socialized medicine issue will be Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of the Rosenwald Fund organization, Chicago.

Speakers representing both sides of the controversy, currently raging throughout the country among both professionals and laymen, have been invited to speak and as a result of the open discussion which will follow the speakers, it is expected that the doctors attending will come to some decision on the stand they will take in regard to the Wagner socialized medicine legislation and the general national movement towards socializing the practice of the profession.

Dr. Givens said, this week, "There is no question but that if socialized medicine came it would have a great influence on the Negro. Whether or not it is wise to support the socialized plan may be thrashed out at this session."

In regard to the entrance of Negro doctors into the American Medical Association, white, Dr. Givens explained the attitude of the N.M.A. He pointed out the organized Negro doctors of this country were determined not to enter the A.M.A. by the back door or to accept humiliating compromises. He declared that the association was unalterably opposed to the use of any designation identifying the Negro physicians in official lists of American doctors. Various alternates to the "col." now used, have been suggested and all are objectionable to the N.M.A., he insisted.

The matter of how to differentiate the Negro physician from other members of the A.M.A. is one of the principal differences that keep the two groups from coming together. However, Dr. Givens, speaking for the N.M.A. pointed out that no such designation handicaps the physicians of the Hebrew, French, German and other races and nationalities. He declared that the Negro doctor has enough disadvantages heaped on him in his work and that he would not enter the A.M.A. if he must suffer this added indignity. The National Association has never "sold out" the profession and never will, Dr. Givens said.

Negotiations between the A.M.A. and a special N.M.A. committee are still in progress and have resulted in untold benefits to the profession

in many ways. Further consideration of the proposed entrance of Negro doctors in the A.M.A. may be discussed during one of the business sessions at the N.M.A. convention.

N.M.A. Day at the World's Fair is Saturday, August 19. Sessions will be held in the Special Events hall on the fair grounds.

President George William Bowles, of the association, will have charge of the business sessions. Dr. Givens, 1108 Church street, Norfolk, recently completed the official program. They have been distributed.

A special feature of this year's convention will be original papers interpreting the practice of medicine in terms of findings after years of special research conducted by Negro physicians in cases involving Negro patients.



# NEGRO DOCTOR TELLS OF BATTLE ON DIGESTIVE ILLS

By Eugene Gordon

Most of the physicians named Dr. Leonidas H. Berry as, certainly one man worthy of a story. "If," they said, "you want an interview with an outstanding visiting Negro physician."

The place was Public School 68, 127 W. 127th St., where the National Medical Association, comprising Negro physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country, met in convention last week.

"By all means see Dr. Berry," advised Dr. Peter M. Murray, chairman of the publications Committee of the N. M. A. and well-known New York physician. "He is a specialist with the gastroscope. . . ."

"Yes, that's right," seconded Dr. J. T. W. Granady, chairman of the local welcoming committee, when told of Dr. Murray's suggestion, "interview Dr. Berry. He's probably the only Negro physician in the United States who is a specialist of the gastroscope."

The gastroscope, they explained, was an instrument used for looking inside a person's stomach.

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry is among those physicians whom we sometimes describe as not looking "like a doctor." If the well-worn cliché of a doctor is a middle-aged fellow with a Van Dyke and a close-cropped mustache, then Dr. Berry doesn't "look like a doctor."

The point he seems bent on getting across is that what he is doing with the gastroscope is more important than anything you can say about himself.

So, agreeing to respect his wishes, you go over to look at his assemblage of rodlike or tubelike instruments intended for exploration of man's digestive organs.

The exhibit occupied one end of a class room on the first floor. Above it there was a placard reading: "The only known historical collection of gastroscopes, representing the physicians' attempt to look into the living stomach, dating back 200 years, and leading up to the modern

## Fighting Digestive Disease



—Sunday Worker Photo

Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, chairman of the Department of Digestive Diseases, Provident Hospital, an affiliate of the University of Chicago. Dr. Berry is shown holding a gastroscope, an instrument used for looking into the living stomach to detect diseases of the digestive organs.

Wolf-Schindler gastroscope, which A complete gastroscope costs around \$700.

Dr. Berry's exhibit included Dr. Berry, this youthful Negro physician and surgeon, is holder also artists' colored drawings of pictures showing various stomach diseases—ulcers, cancer, etc., as viewed through the gastroscope. The instruments made indeed a rare historical collection, for they represented various attempts, dating back for 200 years, to develop this modern stomach "gastroscope," which is a system "periscope."

At the convention of the National Dental Association, in P. S. 113, 113th St. between 7th and 8th Aves., somebody pointed out Dr. Mary C. Wright, of Cambridge, Mass., a fitting subject for a sketch.

"I think," my informant said, "that you'll find her important—chiefly because of her social consciousness and her keen insight into the necessity of some sort of public health program." Dr. Wright, a chubby, good natured, smiling young woman, was

introduced as founder and present head of the Children's Dental Clinic of Cambridge. It specializes, she said, in the teeth problems of children of pre-school age. The clinic is supervised by a governing body of 45 Negro women, who also provide the money for its upkeep. This fact is significant, for although Dr. Wright and her whole staff are Negroes, most of the youngsters whom she and her assistants treat are white.

"The reason is that most of the poor families in that locality are white, Dr. Wright explained. "Our program," she went on, "consists chiefly in trying to eliminate tooth decay, which means teaching the children 'oral prophylactics—that is, proper use of the brush, meanwhile laying heavy emphasis on a balanced diet as a means toward building sound tooth structure."

Dr. Wright did both her pre-dental and her dental work at Tufts College, near Boston. She took a course also at the Forsythe Dental Infirmary, one of the world's biggest and richest dental clinics for children. She is now on its visiting staff. Dr. Wright is a supporter of the Wagner Health Bill.



## Negro Doctors Hear Mayor at Convention Here



Mayor LaGuardia officially welcomed the opening on Tuesday of the National Medical Association and National Dental Association, organizations of Negro professional men and women. (Left to right): Dr. George W. Bowles, president N.M.A., Mayor LaGuardia, and Dr. James T. Granady, chairman, general committee on arrangements. *Daily Worker Photo*

## Negroes Hail Mayor's Address to Doctors Here

### Joint Negro Session of Medical and Dental Groups Gives Tumultuous Ovation as Mayor Attacks Jim-Crowism; Urges Equal Chances

Mayor LaGuardia's strong attack against Jim-Crowism in any form and his praise for the great services to progressive medicine by Negro doctors made on Tuesday before the Negro delegates of the National Medical Association and National Dental Association were still the matter of enthusiastic comment as the does not recognize any jim crow second session of the Convention got law." under way yesterday.

If Negro doctors qualify, "they should have equal opportunity with white doctors to serve their internships in any hospital in the land," Mayor LaGuardia declared. "Because," he added, "a microbe

The occasion was the official opening of the 45th annual convention of the National Medical Association, main auditorium of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St. Delegates to the convention began registering at Public

School 68, 127 W. 127th St., convention headquarters, Monday morning, continuing throughout findings would improve the general most of the day. Tuesday was devoted mainly to an executive board meeting.

Scheduled in the program to make a few "remarks of welcome," Mayor LaGuardia in his brief talk drew constant and deafening applause for his defense of better living conditions for the Negro people as a means of improving conditions of health.

The profession of medicine, the Mayor said, is a difficult one for any young man to get started in; but it is "five times more difficult for one of your group." He added that the Negro doctor had, however, "a real useful, humane and public service to render."

The Mayor pointed out that in many section of the country there are inadequate medical service or none at all, adding that if the City of New York could be used as the standard, this country as a whole would rank among the world's

leaders in the matter of medical service.

Referring to his many appointments of Negroes throughout the city, including especially those in the public health service, the Mayor praised the work of Dr. John B. West, director of the Harlem Health Center, Health Department of New York City.

"I am proud of my appointments and I will stand by them," the Mayor said, declaring that wherever a Negro held an appointive job in this city he does so "through sheer merit alone."

Mayor LaGuardia urged the physicians to visit the World's Fair, assuring them that no matter how much time they spent on Flushing Meadows they would not have time enough to see and enjoy everything.

The scientific section of the National Dental Association opened Tuesday morning at the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University, in the Medical Center at 168th St. and Broadway. The delegates were welcomed by Dean Houghton Holliday, who said that they represented the first Negro professional organization to hold sessions at this school. In the course of his remarks Dean Holliday stressed the need for better trained research dentists whose findings would improve the general practice of dentistry.

Dr. E. C. McBeath, addressing the session on "Dentistry for Children," made the statement that decay of teeth is more prevalent in late winter and early spring than at any other time during the year. He said the reason is that during the late winter and early spring months lack of proper sunshine permitted the rapid decay of teeth, since only sunshine, concentrated cod liver oil, and ultra violet rays give the needed vitamin D to the system.

**MEDICS OUST LEACH, ELECT DR. A. DUMAS**  
*Chicago Ill*

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—(ANP)—Like a simmering pot of Potage Gras brought to a sudden boil, the closing session here last Saturday of the 45th annual convention of the National Medical Association fairly sizzled as the fight over the qualifications of President-elect Jesse L. Leach was climaxed by NMA declaring his office vacant and ousting him from leadership of the nation's ranking Negro medical organization.

Accused of unfitness for the high position because of his conviction in 1938 in Flint, Mich., his home city, of violation of the federal liquor laws, Dr. Leach was compelled to answer the charges brought against him at the convention by the NMA committee headed by Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago. Earlier in the convention sessions it was thought the ouster proceedings would not be necessary as convention officials said Dr. Leach had promised to resign as president-elect, if the body would grant him vindication.

#### Vindicated, Breaks Promise

By almost unanimous vote he was granted vindication, but then instead of resigning, Dr. Leach was reported as declaring he intended to assume the duties of his new office. Sentiment against him crystalized from that moment, according to the physician-delegates, the result being that NMA declared his office vacant, then elected Dr. Albert W. Dumas of Natchez, Miss., in his stead.

Dr. Dumas took office immediately. It was reported in some quarters that Dr. Leach would fight the ouster in the courts, but at week-end it was stated no action had as yet been taken.

Official confirmation of the ouster came when it was learned that on Saturday the National Medical Association sustained the



executive board's action and declared Dr. Leach's office vacant. The convention endorsed the work of the committee, preferring charges against Dr. Leach and ordered the committee retained. Its members are Dr. Giles, Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. Clarence H. Payne, all of Chicago.

#### **Committee Lauded**

NMA officials endorsing the committee's work included Drs. George D. Bowles, retiring NMA president; William McKinley Thomas, chairman, executive board, and G. Hamilton Francis, speaker of the house of delegates.

The convention was NMA's largest and most successful, with over 1,200 delegates and 2,000 visitors present from every state in the union. The scientific papers were extraordinary, and all sessions were largely attended notwithstanding the other metropolitan attractions.

At the welcome meeting, Mayor LaGuardia was warmly applauded when he turned over the city to the delegates and reiterated his policy of absolute impartiality. Clinics at Harlem hospital were largely attended. The commercial exhibits were the largest ever seen at any similar convention. The house of delegates was composed of the largest number of state and constituent societies in history.

#### **Officers Elected**

The following officers were elected: Dr. A. W. Dumas, president; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis, president-elect; Dr. E. B. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., 1st vice pres.; Dr. W. D. Giles, Chicago, 2nd vice pres.; Dr. Roberts, New York 3rd vice pres.; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., gen. sec'y.; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treas.; Dr. J. A. Kenney, Newark, N. J., editor; Dr. J. D. Wilson, Detroit, ass't. sec'y.; Dr. M. M. Young, Anderson, S. C., ass't sec'y.; Dr. G. H. Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker of house of delegates; Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, vice speaker, and Dr. W. D. Morman, St. Louis, sec'y. house of delegates.



# Dr. Leach Removed From Office Of Nat'l. Medical Association Prexy; Dr. A. W. Dumas Elected Successor

What was at first thought to be a victory for Dr. Jesse L. Leach, president-elect of the National Medical Association, was turned into victory for the opposition when the executive board met on Thursday and declared the office vacant.

On Friday with over 250 delegates present, the Executive Committee reported to the general organization, which voted by 190 to 59 to sustain their action. The immediate consideration of a new president was the next order of business and after only five minutes Dr. A. W. Dumas of Mississippi was elected instead of Dr. Leach and was installed immediately.

This action was a complete victory for the Giles-Roberts and Payne Committee, which has been in contact with the American Medical Association for the admission of Negro medical men to that organization and their ousting of Dr. Leach is thought to pave the way for action in this matter.

Also elected with Dr. Dumas were Dr. A. N. Vaughn of St. Louis, Mo., president-elect; and Dr. E. B. Perry of Kansas City, Mo., vice president. The invitation of Atlantic City was accepted for the next annual meeting.

In a statement after he had been ousted from office, Dr. Leach told the convention:

## Dr. Leach's Statement

"By reason of recent events relative to my being president-elect of the National Medical Association, I am taking this opportunity to clarify in the minds of the delegates certain matters which I believe, in the interest of justice, require an explanation.

"With full information as to all of the events in my past life, the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association duly and regularly elected me president-elect of the National Medical Association in August of 1938 at Hampton, Virginia. I had long cherished the

had not yet resigned, and I was indeed taken aback at the joint session held on Friday, August 18 at which session I was to have been installed, to find this recommendation coming from the executive committee to the effect that my office be declared vacant.

"I was present at the joint session held on August 18, but because the chairman allowed me only two minutes to present my defense which he knew and everyone knew to be an impossibility, and because I was taken by surprise in having this new charge hurled against me, and because most of the delegates who were friendly to my cause and to my candidacy had by this time left the convention, and because the number of delegates present was approximately 150 persons while at the meeting on August 15th there were over 600 present, I did not offer my resignation at that time. Again, no reasonable opportunity was granted me to state my position and tender my resignation.

"In fact, had I become the president of the National Medical Association, I feel that it would have been impossible for me to work harmoniously with the Special Committee named to confer with the American Medical Association relative to admission therein, and if I had not been able to remove that Committee and replace it with persons whom I believed to be better fitted and who would work in harmony with me, I would have resigned in any event.

"The whole misunderstanding, it seems to me, grows out of the fact that those persons who were opposed to me believed that the overwhelming vote which I received at the meeting on August 15 was complete exoneration. I believed that complete exoneration and vindication from the National Medical Association would have been and should have been given me by installing me as president and then permitting me to resign, which I intended to do.

Since that evident misunderstanding came about and the other of St. Louis, Mo., was named president-elect for 1940 by the delegates. I am taking this step because I do not wish to in any manner embarrass or confuse the Association or its present president-elect or the president who has been elected in my place, Dr. A. W. Dumas."

# REMOVED BECAUSE HE FAILED TO KEEP HIS 'WORD OF HONOR'

By TED POSTON  
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—In the most in-again-out-again-Finnegan convention of its history, the National Medical association ousted Dr. Jesse L. Leach of Flint, Mich., as its president-elect in the closing hours of its forty-fifth annual confab here Friday, and elected Dr. A. W. Dumas of Natchez, Miss., to the office.

Dr. Leach, twice "vindicated" on charges of unfitness for office because of two convictions for violation of the National Prohibition Act in 1928, was removed from office on a new charge—refusing to keep his "word of honor," and resign after the vote of vindication last Tuesday.

The Flint physician, who was elected to office at the Hampton, Va., convention in 1938, had been exonerated on the charges growing out of his eleven-year-old liquor conviction by a 9-8 vote of the N.M.A. executive board last Sunday, and a majority viva-voice vote of the House of Delegates Tuesday afternoon.

He was removed from office by a 9-2 vote of the executive board, presided over by Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Wednesday, and a 192-54 vote for the House of Delegates last Friday afternoon.

Dr. Dumas was immediately voted into the office of president-elect to succeed Dr. George W. Bowles, of York, Pa., the outgoing president, and installed a few minutes later. Dr. A. N. Vaughn, of St. Louis, Mo., was named president-elect for 1940 by the delegates.

## HAS TOO MUCH REGARD FOR ASS'N TO FIGHT

Soon after the new election, Dr. Leach, who had announced earlier that he would fight "the illegal action of the executive board to elect or the president who has been elected in my place, Dr. A. W. Dumas," conferred with his lawyer, R. M. Van Dyne, of Flint, and left the convention hall at P.S. 63 for a conference with Atty.

Early the next morning, however, the Flint physician informed The Courier that he would not take the fight into the courts because "I have too much regard for the association and the work we must do to continue the fight in the courts."

At the same time he released copies of a written resignation he had submitted to the officials of the N.M.A.

In this lengthy document, he declared that he had offered to resign the presidency-elect if the executive board would have consented to his installation. He also accused his opponents of hurling new charges against him before "approximately 150 persons while at the meeting on August 15, there were more than 600 present." He refused to resign at the Friday meeting, he stated, because the chairman allowed him only two minutes to present his defense and tender his resignation.

## PLANNED TO QUIT AFTER INSTALLATION, HE SAYS

Dr. Leach declared that he would have resigned after his installation anyway because "I would have been in a position to work harmoniously with the special committee named to confer with the American Medical Association."

It was this committee, composed of Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman, and Drs. Carl G. Roberts and Clarence H. Payne, which was responsible for the original attempt to remove Dr. Leach.

During their conference with A.M.A. officials, Dr. Olin West, secretary of the white medical organizations, had informed them of



Dr. Leach's guilty plea to the liquor charges in 1928.

The records of the second executive board meeting on Dr. Leach, examined by The Courier reporter, charge that the then president-elect appeared before the board on Wednesday, the day after his "vindication"—in the company of Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, his counsel at his trial. Dr. Hill is quoted as asking that Dr. Leach be reimbursed for monies spent in his defense, and that Dr. Hill, as counsel, be given "some consideration." Dr. Hill was further quoted as saying that he had Dr. Leach's resignation in his pocket and would present it to the board if they would agree to the president-elect's installation.

#### REFUSED TO COMPLY WITH HIS "WORD OF HONOR"

The executive board then voted that because of his action in refusing to comply fully, as promised, at once, with his WORD OF HONOR agreement with one J. A. Kenney, and one D. W. Byrd, and one J. P. Turner, all members of the N.M.A. and ex-presidents thereof: to wit: that he would resign if permitted vindication by the General Assembly Tuesday, that Dr. Leach was guilty of conduct unbecoming of an officer and that he was unfit to serve as president-elect. The office was then declared vacant.

Immediately after Dr. Dumas was elected and inducted Friday, the executive board wired Dr. Olin West, of the A.M.A., informing him of the ousting of Dr. Leach, and the new election.

This action was taken because a special report of the Giles Committee had quoted Dr. West as saying that the election of Dr.

Leach constituted a barrier to negotiations between some branches of the A.M.A. and Negro doctors from his vindication fight—as the

Both Dr. Dumas, the new president, and Dr. Vaughn, the president-elect were members of the executive board. Dr. S. H. Freeman, of Nashville, and Dr. T. M. Smith, of Chicago, were elected to the board to fill the vacancies created by their elevation. All of the other officers were re-elected to office, including G. Hamilton Francis, of Norfolk, Va., speaker of the House of Delegates; John T. Givens, also of Norfolk, general secretary, and William McKinley Thomas, chairman of the executive board.

#### NEW YORK DELEGATION THREATENED TO QUIT

The second action on Dr. Leach and his ultimate removal was precipitated mainly by the vote of the New York delegation to withdraw from the N.M.A., if the Flint physician was inducted into office. This situation drew acrimonious statements from both

sides before the final action. Speaking for the New York delegation immediately after the "vote of vindication," Dr. Louis T. Wright, president of the Manhattan Medical Society, said:

"The public usefulness of Dr. Leach was ended when evidence of the fact of his criminal conviction in Michigan was brought before the convention. He did the Negro people, patients and doctors a disservice by not resigning without a fight on the floor.

"As for his vindication—a group of Negroes meeting in Harlem can't vindicate a criminal conviction reached in Michigan. Personally I think Dr. Leach is a charming and talented man, but I can't understand the workings of his mind."

Dr. Leach retorted that Dr. Wright's attack was "purely political and not a matter of equity and law. I'm a Republican and he thinks my election will hurt his chances of getting something from the National Democratic Administration."

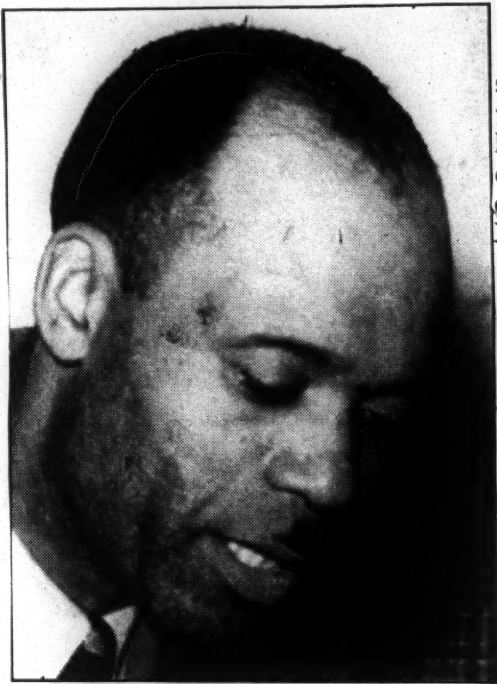
Declaring at that time that he was going to resort to the courts, Dr. Leach stated heatedly:

"I am going to stay in office to fight the Chicago and New York gang and return the organization to the men. I am going to fire all the old crowd, especially that Giles committee. This gang has had control of the organization for forty years. They've passed the office around among themselves. The East has always had the money and control and the South has gotten the runaround."

After the election Friday, the executive board met and adopted a report disapproving the Wagner National Health Bill. The board also picked Atlantic City—the seashore resort where Dr. Leach had gone Tuesday night to recover from his vindication fight—as the locale of the 1940 convention.

#### Leach's MacDonald

In the big, twelve-pound directory of the American Medical Association, the letters col. after a doctor's name signify that he is a Negro. Most of the 300 Negro



N. Y. Amsterdam News

#### N. M. A.'s LEACH

"I had only one quart."

A. M. A. members are Northerners, for Negro physicians are excluded from Southern county medical associations, hence from the parent A. M. A.\* Both Northern and Southern Negro doctors are united in the Negro National Medical Association.

Last May, when the A. M. A. held its annual convention in St. Louis, a group of Negro A. M. A. members complained to Secretary Olin West against Southern exclusion, and the col. tag. Later, in Chicago, Dr. West caustically suggested that N. M. A. put their own house in order before criticizing the A. M. A. Flashing a sheaf of documents, he informed an astonished N. M. A. delegation that the president-elect of the Negro National Medical Association, Dr. Jesse Leonidas Leach of Flint, Mich., had been fined by a Michigan Federal district court in 1928 for selling twelve quarts of bootleg "Sandy MacDonald" Scotch to disguised Federal agents. Furious, N. M. A. leaders spread the news to all 2,000 N. M. A. members.

Last week, when Dr. Leach rolled into Manhattan in his twelve-cylinder red Cadillac for the 45th annual convention of the N. M. A., the storm broke. A small group of Manhattan physicians, led by distinguished Skull-Surgeon Louis Tompkins Wright, started a movement to oust President-elect Leach. But Dr. Leach clung on. He insisted that he had been framed by Federal agents in 1928. "I had only one quart of Sandy MacDonald in my posses-

sion," he said, "and I was taking it home for my personal use." He promised to resign if the convention would only pass a motion vindicating him.

Sold, the convention upheld his honor. But Dr. Leach still clung on. Realizing that they would never win any concessions from the A. M. A. with Dr. Leach in the saddle, the association after six days of wrangling, finally ousted him, ordered its lawyer to fight the whole matter out in court if necessary. Elected as new president was Dr. Albert Woods Dumas of Natchez, Miss.

\* Local relief agencies in the South usually send clients only to A. M. A. members. Hence Southern Negro doctors, who do not belong to the A. M. A., are resentful about losing a large percentage of their black practice to white doctors.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS\*- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NEW JERSEY

## McGill Recognizes Flying Doctor

*1-17-39*  
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—McGill University has recently awarded Dr. Albert E. Forsythe, local physician, a diploma in public health, in recognition of studies carried on, in the past year, under the direction of the post-graduate division of its medical college and associated hospitals.

*Chilton*  
The physician also holds degrees in science, medicine and surgery from the Canadian university. Since beginning practice in 1930, Dr. Forsythe has taken post-graduate work at the Provident Hospital of Chicago, New York's Seaview Sanitarium and has served as resident physician at Bonnie Burn Sanitarium, Scotch Plains, N.J.

Dr. Forsythe is widely known for his civic activities and pioneering contributions to aviation.



## Back In New York Again



Dr. FRANK STEELE

## Dr. Frank Steele Returns To City From Alabama

Last week there returned to New York Dr. Frank Steele, who spent the past year in Macon County Alabama, performing medical services with respect to social diseases.

Funds for this service were furnished by the Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. Steele reports having had splendid cooperation with the Alabama medical authorities and the populace in general.

In New York the physician is attached to the Public Health Service of the Harlem Hospital and is a member of the Medical Corps of the 369th Regiment. He also maintains an office at 2048 Madison avenue.

Dr. Steele is the son of Javan A. Steele, plumbing contractor and until recently marshal New York City.

Mrs. Frank Steele, the former Miss Corinne Perdue of Tuskegee, Ala., accompanied Dr. Steele on the trip.

## Second Negro Elected To N.Y. Med. Academy

### Honoree Is Associate Visiting Surgeon Of Harlem Hospital

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov.—Dr. Aubre de Lambert Maynard, 312 Manhattan avenue, this city, was elected to the New York Academy of Medicine recently. An official letter from Dr. Lewis F. Frissell, executive secretary, confirmed the election. He is the second colored man to receive this honor, the other being Dr. Peter M. Murray, also of New York, elected in 1935.

Dr. Maynard was educated in New York. He was prepared for college at the Townsend Harrison High School, and graduate from the City College of New York in 1922, with a B. A. degree.

He completed his education at New York University and finished his course in Medicine at Bellevue Hospital. In the first group of colored internes to be trained at the Harlem Hospital, from 1926-28, he was first in his examinations.

Dr. Maynard has practiced medicine and surgery in New York. He is Associate Visiting Surgeon of the Harlem Hospital and is affiliated with the Manhattan General Hospital.

## DR. FARRAR R. ALLEN NAMED ON STAFF OF HARLEM HOSPITAL

### Young Physician is Well Known Here; Attended Fisk University

Dr. Farrar R. Allen, a native of Chattanooga, Tenn., is one of the very efficient doctors on the staff of the Harlem Hospital in New York City. This institution is an enterprise which is the metropolis of the nation. It provides for all the races. It has its maternity ward, its clinic, its eminent surgeons, its special X-ray rooms, its research department, its emergency hospital

and its other modern, up-to-date and scientific extension sections which are conducted by some of America's noted physicians, surgeons and specialists.

Dr. Allen is a son of the late Robert Allen, better known to the Tennesseans as "Bob" Allen, who was a native of this city. He operated two drug stores on Ninth Street in Chattanooga for a number of years before he passed. His wife still resides in the city of Chattanooga, and is connected with the educational work of Hamilton County and the city by the Lookout Mountain. Dr. Farrar Allen attended Fisk University here in Nashville, but later went east to complete his college work and to take his medical training. He has offices located at 337 W. 138th Street at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, Apt. 1-E. He maintains regular office hours from 9:00-10:00 A. M.; 2:00 to 4:00 P. M. and from 6:00 to 8:00 P. M., but as a member of the Harlem Hospital Staff which institution is located on the famous Eighth Avenue, he has made an enviable record.

He is one of the youngest members of the staff, so it is said here and is a real representative of the Tennessee youth who begins his education as a rule here in the Volunteer State. He continues it until he has made himself a specialist in his particular line.

Dr. Allen's aunt is Mrs. Lillian Allen Darden, wife of Dr. James Darden of Petersburg, Va. Another aunt is Mrs. R. S. White of Cleveland, Ohio. He is also related to Prof. Duncan Allen, who has specialized as music instructor here in Fisk University, and who went to Europe, but was forced home by the war. He is related to Miss Nellie Allen, who is instructor of music in Prairie View State College at Prairie View, Texas. He also has an uncle, Mr. William Allen, who established and maintained for a number of years the Golden West Hotel in Portland, Oregon. There is a host of relatives of Dr. Farrar Allen scattered throughout the United States, but the fact remains that they are all Tennesseans, and Tennessee residents were not surprised to find Farrar R. Allen, M. D., physician and surgeon, making an impression in the medical profession in New York, and as a member of the staff of Harlem Hospital.

## 2ND MEMBER OF RACE EVER TO BE SO HONORED

### Oldest Professional Body Of Its Kind In The United States

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1.—An official letter from Dr. Lewis F. Frissell, executive secretary, confirmed the election of Dr. Aubre de Lambert Maynard to the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the second member of the Race to receive this honor, the other being Dr. Peter M. Murray, New York, elected in 1935.

The New York Academy of Medicine is one of the oldest of the honorary, learned professional bodies of its kind in the United States. It has a fixed, standard number of 1,700 members. Vacancies are created by the deaths of members and infrequent resignations; four such vacancies were filled at the time of Dr. Maynard's election. Average age of the new member is 46 years. Dr. Maynard, however, is only in his 38th year.

The New York City schools and hospitals are the scene of Dr. Maynard's training. He prepared for college at Townsend Harrison high school, and was graduated from the City College of New York in February, 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He completed his course in medicine at Bellevue hospital and New York University four years later. In the group of first Race internes to be trained in Harlem hospital from 1926-28, he was first in his examinations there.

Dr. Maynard has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery since then in New York City. He is associate visiting surgeon, Harlem hospital, and is affiliated with Manhattan General hospital, and others.

He is rated "Specialist in General Surgery," or "SAC" by the New York State Industrial Commission, concerned with compensation matters in its Department of Labor.

His work in surgery has included successful activity in the fields of reconstructive surgery, skin grafting and vascular diseases.

Perhaps the ranking publication of Dr. Maynard was an article which appeared in the American Journal of Surgery, in 1937, entitled "A Contribution on a New Technique of Skin-Grafting."

Although he has published numerous other articles, he received international commendation upon this. The processes which he described in this article have become standard in practice in hospitals throughout New York and elsewhere.

Consideration of qualifications, education, practice, scholarship and professional achievements were the things upon which Dr. Maynard's recent election were based.



## NEGRO DR. ON STAFF AT MT. SINAI

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21—(ANP)—A nationally known diagnostician in heart diseases was appointed a member of the staff of the Mt. Sinai hospital this week, hereby becoming the first Negro ever to be named to that large hospital. He is Dr. W. Harold Branch and he will operate a special cardiac clinic at the Community hospital in Newark, N. J.

Serving for six years in the cardiovascular clinic at Mt. Sinai before his promotion, Dr. Branch was sponsored for his present position by Dr. E. P. Boas, president of the New York Heart association and one of the chief physicians at the hospital.

Dr. Branch's medical discoveries are nationally known, his most noted being the discovery of a new disease of the blood vessels, hitherto unknown to physicians. He is a former student of New York university, a graduate of Lincoln university and Howard medical school. He served his internship at General hospital in Kansas City, Mo.



## HARLEM PHYSICIAN BEST IN TEST



*Champion 5-18-39*  
The New York Civil Service Commission announced a State-wide examination last year to fill a \$7,500 post as gynecological adviser to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Hundreds of physicians took the examination, and when the results were made known last week, the popular Harlem medico, Dr. Ira McCown, of 1949 Seventh avenue, was at the head of the list. Dr. McCown, graduate of Ohio State University, class of 1926, has been swamped with congratulations. It is expected that the appointment will come through in 30 days. In one of two poses (above), he is shown with Nurse Dorothy Jones, his secretary.—Photo by Morgan Smith.

## GETS BIG JOB



Dr. Ira McCown, Harlem physician, first in a New York State-wide examination to fill a \$7,500 post as gynecological adviser to the Workmen's Compensation Board, was named to the position this past week. Dr. McCown is a graduate of Ohio State University.

## Pelvic Organs *Wilkes* Injury Effect *4-20-39* Is Discussed *Philadelphia* Medical Group Weighs Possible Effect On Colored Women

The possible effect on colored women in industry in connection with injuries sustained during employment that affect the pelvic organs was explored last Monday night.

The discussion of this field followed a paper by Dr. Ira McCown, gyn-

ecologist of the New York State Compensation Board. The paper was delivered at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences, held at the Citizens Republican Club, 15th and Lombard streets.

Dr. McGown, the first Negro to hold such a post, won his appointment by placing first on the Civil Service list.

Dr. Arthur H. Thomas, president of the Academy, announced that the May meeting will be a banquet meeting, at which time special honor will be paid to the colored physicians of the city who had been engaged in the practice of medicine, dentistry or pharmacy for a period of 25 years or more.



## Executives Of Dentists In New York



Banquet given by North Harlem Dental society for members of the executive board of the National Dental Association and the other visiting national officers at the Y.W.C.A., New York City. Seated around the speakers table reading from left to right: Dr. L. A. Howell, Tampa, board member; Dr. C. W. Dorsey Philadelphia, board member; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, chairman executive board; Dr. M. D. Washington, board member; Dr. S. C. Hamilton, Chicago, national president; Dr. C. D. Maxey, president North Harlem Dental society; Dr. E. T. Hanson, chairman entertainment committee, North Harlem Dental society; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., national secretary-treasurer; Dr. S. Davis, secretary North Harlem Dental Society; Dr. D. H. Turpin, Nashville, board member; Dr. J. L. Baxter, N. J., vice president national; Dr. S. J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., chairman Dental Bulletin committee; Dr. J. L. Davis, Washington, board member; Dr. F. S. Upshur, Philadelphia, board member; Dr. F. H. Norris, East Patterson, N. J., chairman National Exhibits committee.

The annual convention will be held August 14-18, at Columbia University College of Dentistry, New York City. (ANP)

## NEW YORK MEDICS SCRAP 'COLOR LINE'

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU  
Staff Correspondent

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—The covert but none-the-less systematic exclusion of Negro physicians from membership in the American Medical Association was dragged out into the open by the maiden resolution of the first Negro delegate to sit in the House of Delegates of the State Medical Society, convening here last week.

The house stood up to a man to applaud Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, well-known Harlem gynecologist and obstetrician, whose resolution in effect was a stirring plea for a return to the ideals of democracy in the inner councils of organized medicine.

Dr. Murray argued that the health problems of thirteen million American Negroes "formed one of the most challenging areas in the

### ISSUES WARNING

He coupled praise of these physicians with a warning that "the best interests of the medical profession and the public demand that these physicians receive identical opportunity for medical education, for professional experience in hospital and clinic, for participation in public health programs, public and private, and

in all the privileges inherent in regular membership in organized medicine."

After pointing out that the county medical society is the basic unit of organized medicine, "membership in which is a prerequisite for membership in the American Medical Association," Dr. Murray asserted that Negro physicians are systematically excluded from county medical society membership south of the Mason-Dixon line.

### ASKS STATE SOCIETY TO RECORD OPINION

His resolution urged the State society to record as its opinion that all restrictions imposed on a minority group because of race or religion should be removed; to instruct its delegates in key positions in city, State and government to remove these restrictions, and to instruct its official delegates to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association "to use every honorable means at their disposal to effect the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association declare its belief that membership in the various constituent county societies of the American Medical Association should not be denied to any person solely on the basis of race,

color or religion."

### PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

The resolution was carried unanimously, in its full text.

Dr. Murray, who has offices in Harlem at 2588 Seventh avenue, has served on the staff of the Broad Street Hospital in New York City. He is a diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is attending gynecologist at Harlem Hospital, and also does private work at the Sydenham Hospital in New York and the Beth-Israel Hospital in Newark, N.J. He is a graduate of Howard University Medical School and has been practicing 24 years.

## Dentists Will Give Clinics at Columbia

NEW YORK. — General scientific clinics of the National Dental Association convention will be held at the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery at the Columbia Medical Center, 168th Street and Broadway, August 14 through 18.

Tuesday, August 14, the faculty of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery will combine their respective fields to give a comprehensive course in dentistry covering all the subjects. Table clinics demonstrated with patients, models and slides, along with open discussions will feature the program for Tuesday.

Friday, August 18, clinics will begin at the School of Dental and Oral Surgery using the entire facilities of the building with lunch served in the dining room of the dental school.

### Dr. Claytor Will Speak

Thursday at 10:30 a.m. Dr. William O. Claytor, Washington, D. C., co-chairman of the National Public Relations Committee will lead a panel discussion on the Wagner Health Bill S-1620 and its possible affect on the colored dentist.

Dr. Claytor will also cite the record of the association during the recent hearings.

### Will Have Tour

Thursday from 1 o'clock the NDA day will be in progress at the New York World's Fair with a conducted tour, dinner at special rates and an open air public health meeting in the "Garden of Security" on the Field of Special Events.

Among the speakers that afternoon will be: Dr. E. W. Taggart, chairma of the executive board of the association; Magistrate Myles

Paige of New York; Dr. H. D. Turpin, dean, Meharry Dental College; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, United States Public Health Service; Dr. S. C. Hamilton, retiring president of the NDA and A. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Music is to be furnished by the Art Singers of New York City, under the direction of William Lawrence.



# MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1939 DATA ON: PHYCICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NORTH CAROLINA

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch  
February 7, 1939

## MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETS HERE THIS WEEK FOR PROGRAM

Eastern Carolina Medical  
Dental and Pharmaceutical  
Association

LOCAL MEN DISCUSS  
SUBJECTS THURSDAY

Dr. C. B. Codrington, Negro Physician of Dunn, and Dr. C. W. Furlong of Smithfield invite Society to Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting in City; President-Elect L. T. Delaney, Raleigh, Will Make Principal Address.

Dr. C. B. Codrington, local Negro physician, announced today that the Eastern Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association will meet at the Harnett County Training School here Thursday afternoon.

It is the bi-monthly meeting of leading Negro physicians, pharmacists and dentists between Elizabeth City and Dunn, and members of the association are gathering here upon the invitation of Dr. Codrington, and Dr. C. W. Furlong of Smithfield, who are hosts to the group.

Dr. F. H. Avant of Rocky Mount, president of the society, will be in charge of the meeting, which will begin at 2 o'clock and close with a dinner at 6 p. m.

The principal address will be delivered by Dr. L. T. Delaney of Raleigh, president-elect of the State Society.

Other speakers will be Dr. W. B. Hunter, Lillington, head of the Harnett County Department of Health, who will speak on "Some Public Health Measures in Preventable Disease"; Thomas R. Hood, Dunn pharmacist, who will discuss "The Relationship Between the Druggist and Physician"; and Dr. W. E. Merritt of Clinton, who will use as his topic, "The Importance of Radiogenic Service in Dentistry."

Dr. G. W. Cardwell of Elizabeth

City will offer the invocation. Addresses of the afternoon will follow a brief business session. Dr. Codrington said. There are about forty members of the Eastern Carolina Association, according to the Dunn physician, and arrangements are being made to accommodate approximately thirty of them who are planning to attend.

## Reader Writes Pointed Letter to Charlotte M.D.'s

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer  
February 11, 1939

Dear AFRO: Interested colored citizens of Charlotte are wondering why the physicians of this town and neighboring vicinities do not wake up to the opportunities for advancement in medicine that are right at their doors?

Charlotte citizens have voted for the erection of a million dollar municipal hospital.

In the event of a problem arising concerning the placement of colored doctors in any division, can we come to their defense and say they are competent?

The University of North Carolina Medical School and extension division are sponsoring a post graduate lecture course through clinics in various parts of the State at minimum fees.

The Piedmont division of clinics is being held in Charlotte on Tuesday of each week in the basement of First Presbyterian Church. The evening lectures are given in the dining room of Hotel Charlotte.

Practically every white physician in the Mecklenburg, Rowan, Gaston and many other counties are registered for the course.

Only four colored physicians are registered. They are Drs. E. French Tyson, Edson E. Blackman, J. Eugene Alexander of Charlotte and W. A. Coleman of Salisbury.

These doctors report that every courtesy is extended them, with no signs of discrimination or segregation at the church or hotel.

Do the colored physicians need this information? We wonder.

(Mrs.) D. E. WILLIAMSON  
Charlotte, N.C.

## NEGRO SOCIETY HOLDS ASSEMBLY AT DUNN

Dunn, Feb. 10.—Members of the Eastern Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Negro organization, gathered yesterday afternoon in one of their best meetings of the year.

They were guests of Dr. C. B. Codrington of Dunn and Dr. C. W. Furlong of Smithfield, who had charge of the program.

Dr. F. H. Avant of Rocky Mount, president of the society, presided over the meeting, which was held at the Harnett County Training School.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. L. T. Delaney of Raleigh, president-elect of the State society. Other speakers of the afternoon included: City Commissioner Thomas

R. Hood, who spoke on "The Relationship Between the Druggist and Physician"; Dr. W. B. Hunter, head of the Harnett County health department, who spoke on "Some Public Health Measures in Preventable Disease"; Dr. W. E. Merritt of Clinton, who used as his topic "The Importance of Radiogenic Service in Dentistry," and Dr. G. W. Cardwell of Elizabeth City, who delivered the invocation.

Wilmington N. C. News  
April 11, 1939

## Negro Medical Society Plans Annual Meeting

ELIZABETH CITY, April 11.—The Eastern Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical society composed of negro professional men, will hold a meeting at Elizabeth City State Teachers college Thursday with the Tidewater Medical society of Virginia.

Speakers will include Dr. E. D. Burk of Norfolk, Va., Dr. Walter

Jim Hughes of the state board of health, Dr. J. B. Davis of Lillington, Dr. E. L. Hoffler of Elizabeth City, Dr. H. L. Mitchell of Plymouth, Dr. W. E. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., Dr. C. B. Jones of Elizabeth City, Dr. R. J. Brown of Norfolk and Dr. J. C. Hines of Edenton.

Charlotte, N. C. News  
June 18, 1939

## Negro Doctors Will Assemble For Convention Here Tuesday

### Three-Day Meeting Of Professional Men

More than 200 Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists will come to Charlotte Tuesday for the 52nd annual convention of the Old North State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society at Johnson C. Smith University.

With the Charlotte Medical Society as hosts, the members will gather for sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to transact the business of the oldest Negro medical society in the world. The program has been prepared by a committee headed by Dr. Edson E. Blackman of Charlotte. Dr. R. M. Wyche of Charlotte is second vice-president of the society.

Dr. Greene L. Rea, city health officer, will address the convention Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at the initial business session in the college gymnasium.

Dr. L. T. DeLany, president of the society, will make the president's annual address, followed by the election of officers.

A symposium on cardio-renal disease will be held Wednesday at a session which will be opened at 10 A. M. Papers will be presented by Drs. Luther W. Kelly, T. Preston White and W. Z. Bradford. Dr. John P. Kennedy will present a paper on "Surgery in Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Clarence O. Kuester, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will address the members. Mayor Ben Douglas will deliver an address of welcome Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Church. Other addresses will be made by Dr. Henry L. McCrory, president of the University; the Rev. J. S. N. Tross; Mrs. J. Eugene Alexander; Dr. E. E. Toney, of Oxford; W. L. T. Miller, of

Greensboro; B. J. Burnett, of Rocky Mount; and Dr. DeLany.

The concluding session will be held Thursday at 10 A. M. in the college gymnasium. Papers will be presented and discussed by Dr. H. T. Allen, Winston-Salem; Dr. E. French Tyson, Charlotte; Dr. C. M. Alston, Monroe; Dr. V. W. Love, Durham; Dr. Addison G. Brenizer, Charlotte; Dr. C. C. Stewart, Greensboro; Dr. O. L. Miller, Charlotte; Dr. L. Otis Miller, Asheville; Dr. W. R. Perry, Burlington; Dr. W. A. Cleveland, Durham.

Dr. S. M. Beckford of Henderson, president-elect, will make his recommendations to the society at the concluding session.

Separate sessions will be held by the Dental Section, Pharmaceutical Section and the Ladies Auxiliary.

The annual ball of the society will be held Thursday night at 10 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce.

Charlotte N. C. Observer  
June 22, 1939

## NEGRO DOCTORS HAVE BUSY DAY

Number Of Charlotte Specialists Appear On Program  
at University Here.

A feast of good music, kind words of welcome and a general feeling of goodwill and fellowship pervaded last evening's session of the 52nd annual meeting of the Old North State Medical, Dental and Pharma-



ceutical society, negro medical organization, held at the Johnson C. Smith university church.

Among the speakers were Mayor Ben E. Douglas and Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university. The Suwanee Singers, with solos by Irma B. Kyle, were the musical features.

Others on the program for admission were Rev. J. S. N. Tross, Mrs. Eugene Alexander, Dr. W. L. T. Miller of Greensboro; Dr. E. E. Toney of Oxford; Dr. B. J. Burnett of Rocky Mount, and Dr. L. T. Delaney, retiring president. There was an organ prelude by Prof. David E. Carroll of Johnson C. Smith university. Dr. Sterling F. Hogans, president of the Charlotte Medical society presided.

#### TECHNICAL MEETING.

Yesterday morning's session, held at the university gymnasium, was highly technical. It was a symposium on cardio-renal disease. Among the speakers were Dr. Luther W. Kelly, Dr. T. Preston White, Dr. W. Z. Bradford, Dr. J. Eugene Alexander, Dr. John P. Kennedy and Dr. Leopold Marks.

Clarence O. Kuester, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the gathering. Among other things, Mr. Kuester said:

"It is hard to understand this world, composed of men, women, children and things, but we are here and will have to do the best we can under the circumstances. The big thing in this world is to live a real life. The little thing is for men to dodge their responsibilities. A dodger never gets anywhere. Progress does not come from passing laws and making speeches. It comes from men who do things worthwhile and fear God, and have unbounded faith in themselves and all mankind."

The session will start early today. From 7 a. m. until 9:30 surgical clinics will be held at the Good Samaritan hospital.

The business meeting will convene at 10 a. m. in the gymnasium of the Johnson C. Smith university, with Lemuel T. Delaney, retiring president, presiding. Invocation will be by Rev. G. W. Hunter, pastor of the Clinton Chapel A. M. E. Zion church. Dr. H. T. Allen of Winston-Salem will speak on "Ectopic Pregnancy," and discussions will be conducted by Dr. E. French Tyson of Charlotte. The next paper will be "Dental Jurisprudence," by Dr. C. M. Alston of Monroe, and discussions will be led by Dr. V. W. Love of Durham. Dr. Addison G. Brenizer of Charlotte will speak on "Goiter," with lantern slides and motion pictures, to be followed by discussions led by Dr. C. C. Stewart of Greensboro.

#### PAPER BY MILLER.

A paper, illustrated with slides, will be read by Dr. O. L. Miller of Charlotte on the subject, "Treatment of Injuries of the Forearm," and Dr. L. Otis Miller of Asheville will lead the discussion. Dr. W. R. Perry of

Burlington will present a paper, "The Public's Eye on the Physician and Pharmacist," and Dr. W. A. Cleland of Durham will conduct the discussions.

The dental section of the convention will convene at 9:30 a. m. today in the Science building. Dr. A. S. Hunter and Dr. E. P. Evans of Durham, and Dr. Theodore Evans of Salisbury, will conduct a table clinic on "Stabilizing Lower Dentures." "Crown and Bridge Work" will be discussed by Dr. Ralph E. Jarrett of Charlotte, with a response by Dr. C. A. Dunston of Raleigh. Other speakers will be Dr. Harold E. Storey of Charlotte, Dr. George C. Simpkins of Greensboro, and Dr. William J. Madison, professor of dentistry, Howard University.

Entertainment scheduled for today will be a lawn party at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Edson E. Blackman, 2019 Oaklawn avenue.

Charlotte, N. C., News  
June 22, 1939

## Negro Doctors Are Concluding Annual State Meeting Here

### Physicians, Dentists And Pharmacists Hear Papers On Their Work Presented

The final official business meeting of the annual convention of the Old North State Medical and Pharmaceutical Society, Negro medical organization, opened at Johnson C. Smith University this morning at 10 o'clock with Lemuel T. Delaney, retiring president presiding.

The Rev. G. W. Hunter, pastor of the Clinton Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, gave the invocation. Dr. H. T. Allen of Winston-Salem, spoke on "Ectopic Pregnancy," after which Dr. E. French Tyson conducted a discussion.

Dr. C. M. Alston of Monroe, read a paper on "Dental Jurisprudence" with discussions being led by Dr. V. W. Love of Durham. Dr. Addison G. Brenizer then spoke on "Goiter," illustrating his talk with lantern slides and motion pictures, followed by discussions led by Dr. C. C. Stewart of Greensboro.

"Treatment of Injuries of the Forearm" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. O. L. Miller of Charlotte. Dr. L. Otis Miller of Asheville led the discussion. The last paper on the program was read by Dr. W. R. Perry of Burlington and was entitled "The Public's Eye on the Physician and Pharmacist," and was followed by discussions under the guidance of Dr. W. A. Cleland of Durham.

Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Smith University, also addressed the group. The Suwanee Singers, with Irma B. Kyle, as soloist, rendered several numbers. Other speakers were the Rev. J. S. N. Tross, Mrs. Eugene Alexander, Dr. W. L. T. Miller of Greensboro, Dr. E. E. Toney of Oxford, Dr. B. J. Burnett of Rocky Mount, and Dr. L. T. Delaney, Professor David E. Carroll of the University played the organ prelude. Dr. Sterling F. Hogans, president of the Charlotte Medical Society, presided.

## Widow Of First N. C. Doctor Passes Away

Funeral services for Mrs. Phoebe R. Scruggs, 83, widow of Dr. L. A. Scruggs, the state's first colored physician, were held Monday. She died in St. Agnes hospital early Sunday morning from severe burns. Mrs. Scruggs was discovered burned by roomers on the floor of her house. The coroner said his investigation indicated she was probably dressed in a night gown and had set the flimsy material aflame in striking a fire. Her late husband graduated in 1887 from the Shaw university medical school and practiced in the state until his death several years ago.

#### DENTAL SECTION

At 9:30 A. M., the dental section of the convention convened in the Science Building. Dr. A. S. Hunter and Dr. E. P. Evans of Durham, and Dr. Theodore Evans of Salisbury, conducted a clinic on "Stabilizing Lower Dentures." Dr. Ralph E. Jarrett of Charlotte discussed "Crown and Bridge Work," with a response by Dr. C. A. Dunston of Raleigh. Dr. Harold E. Storey of Charlotte, Dr. George C. Simpkins of Greensboro, and Dr. William J. Madison, professor of dentistry at Howard University, were other speakers.

The two sessions, which followed early morning clinics at the Good Samaritan Hospital, brought the three-day session of "the oldest Negro medical society in the world" near its close. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, a lawn party will be held at the residence of Dr. Edson E. Blackman at 2019 Oaklawn Avenue.

A reception and a convention ball at the Athenian ball room on Graham Street will wind up the activities of the gathering.

Last night's session at the University Church radiated a general feeling of goodwill and fellowship as Mayor Ben E. Douglas welcomed the Negro doctors, dentists, and pharmacists to Charlotte. Complimenting the attendants for the quality of their service, he expressed the pleasure of the City of Charlotte at having them here for their convention.



Greensboro, N. C. News  
October 17, 1939

## CONFERENCE IS HELD BY NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Forty-Three Attend Session  
Sponsored By State Sanatorium.

(Special to Daily News)

SANATORIUM, Oct. 16.—Forty-three negro physicians in the state were guests of the North Carolina sanatorium Friday and attended the symposium on tuberculosis given at the negro division from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Demonstrations and discussions of the various phases of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis were given by sanatorium staff members and others engaged in tuberculosis work. The program was arranged by Dr. F. T. Harper, physician in charge of the negro division.

The symposium was opened with demonstrations on pneumothorax and pneumo-peritoneum given by Dr. Harper and his negro assistants, Drs. Marks and Wilkins. These were followed by demonstrations of three types of tuberculin-testing—Mantoux, von Pirquet and Vollmer—in charge of Dr. L. B. Skeen. Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent of the sanatorium, then spoke on fluoroscopy.

The morning session closed with discussions of different phases of treatment as follows: "Rest and General Care", Dr. C. D. Thomas; "Pneumothorax", Dr. A. L. Ormond; "Pneumo-peritoneum", Dr. Harper; "Phrenic Nerve Operation", Dr. C. L. Gray and "Thoracoplasty", Dr. C. R. Monroe.

Subjects and speakers for the afternoon session were: "Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis with Especial Reference to the Negro", Dr. McCain; "Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis", Dr. H. F. Eason; "Some Aspects of the Pathology of Tuberculosis", Dr. Isaac Horowitz; "Treatment of the Complications of Tuberculosis", Dr. W. E. Overcash.

In the evening Frank W. Webster, managing director of the North Carolina Tuberculosis association, presented three moving pictures—"Let My People Live", "Behind the Shadows" and "On the Firing Line". These films are issued by the National Tuberculosis association to educate the public on tuberculosis.



## Negro Medic On Staff Of Cleveland Hospital

CLEVELAND, Jan. (ANP)—Dr. Middleton H. Lambert, Jr., 29, 1938 graduate of Meharry, last week was appointed junior resident in surgery at the city hospital to become effective July 1, 1939. He is the first Negro ever named to that post.

The young physician is the son of Dr. M. H. Lambert, who finished Meharry in 1889. Earlier this year city hospital officials named Dr. U. G. Mason, resident in medicine, beginning July 1, two graduate physicians, one from Howard and the other from Western Reserve, will start serving as internes. A change in policy at the hospital has resulted in the appointments.

## CITY HOSPITAL NAMES YOUNG MEDIC TO POST

### Institution In Cleveland Appoints First Race Physician To Staff

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Cleveland Race citizens were highly elated last week when the news reached them that City hospital officials appointed Dr. Middleton H. Lambright, 30, who has been serving his internship since graduation from Meharry Medical college, a resident surgeon in the hospital.

The appointment of the young surgeon, son of the veteran physician, Dr. H. M. Lambright, came after the young doctor had so greatly impressed the hospital authorities and Superintendent Ruby with his excellence in surgical technique.

Dr. Ruby (white) is said to have said of the new resident surgeon, "There are great things in store for this great fellow." Lambright entered City hospital in 1938, following

# Race Doctor Appointed To Cleveland Hospital Staff

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5—(ANP)—Dr. Middleton H. Lambert, Jr., 29, a 1938 graduate of Meharry, last week was appointed junior resident in surgery at the City Hospital to become effective July 1. He is the first Negro ever named to that post.

The young physician is the son of Dr. M. H. Lambert, who finished Meharry in 1889. Earlier this year City Hospital officials named Dr. U. G. Mason, resident in medicine, beginning July 1, two graduate physicians, one from Howard and the other from Western Reserve will start serving as internes. A

change in policy at the hospital has resulted in the appointments.

His coming from Meharry. His pre-medical work was done at Lincoln university and Western Reserve university.

Dr. Lambright had the honor of passing the national board, an achievement that permits him to practice in any state and admits to the membership of the exclusive "Diplomats" an organization of top-flight medical men who meet once yearly at the scene of the annual American Medical Association convention.

Two race men were honored at the same time, being admitted to internship beginning July 1, 1940. They are Dr. Stoken of Howard university, and Dr. Gleason of Meharry Medical college. Dr. Lambright will begin his new duties at the same time. It will be remembered that the discriminatory tactics of the Cleveland City hospital came to an end during the regime of Former Mayor Daniel E. Morgan, now court of appeals judge, who was city manager at the time.

Ever since Mr. Morgan's regime when a pledge was made to Race leaders that the discriminatory practices of the institution would terminate, our girls have been admitted to the Nurses' school and our medical graduates to interneshin.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

OHIO

DR. LUCY O. OXLEY  
PASSES NATIONAL MEDICAL  
BOARD

On January 17, 18 and 19, at Cook County Hospital and in the University of Illinois, Chicago, Dr. Lucy O. Oxley took the third part of her examinations of the National Medical Board and was notified that she had passed her finals successfully and had been admitted to membership as a Diplomate of the National Board. Along with the certificate of membership and new title D.N.B., Dr. Oxley is given a special "key" of merit, recognized throughout the medical world. The National Medical Board divide their examinations into three parts. Dr. Oxley took part 1 in John Hopkins, part 2 in Duke University, North Carolina, and part 3 in the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago.

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At present Dr. Oxley not only has an office in Wilberforce where she looks after the health of students in collaboration with Dr. Lackey, head of the department, but she has her private practice during week-ends in Cincinnati. She is a faithful communicant of St. Andrews' Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, of which her father is rector. She is a soror of Delta Sigma Theta and the only race member of the National Association of Medical Women.

Union  
2-16-39  
Cincinnati, Ohio

## Woman Physician Earns Highest Medical Award

CINCINNATI, Ohio (ANP)—Dr. Lucy Oxley, first and only colored graduate of the medical college, University of Cincinnati last week won an additional honor when she was awarded the medical key of merit. She won this distinction after passing the examinations of the National Medical Board, which entitles her to practice in all states of the union without taking state board examinations.

Dr. Oxley is the daughter of the Rev. E. H. Oxley, rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church.

Since her graduation in 1936, she has interned at Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C., and has been director of student health at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., in which capacity she is now serving at Wilberforce University.



# MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS-1939 DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

Allendale, S. C. Citizen  
March 3, 1939

## SPEAKERS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO DR. BOYD

### Local Ministers Will Take Part, Local Negroes to Sing

The granite memorial which is to be erected to the late Dr. F. H. Boyd on Memorial Avenue in Allendale, will be unveiled Sunday, March 12 at 12:30 p. m. after church services, it was announced yesterday by the memorial committee.

Dr. Bernard of Augusta, an intimate friend of Dr. Boyd, will be one of the speakers, and other prominent physicians will attend the exercises. The four Allendale ministers, Dr. C. F. Wimberly, the Rev. Porter Ball, the Rev. William Stewart, and the Rev. T. B. Altman will have parts on the program.

A group of negroes will sing a spiritual and the left side of Memorial avenue in front of the health center, will be reserved for colored people, among whom Dr. Boyd did a great work.

Mrs. Baynard Calhoun, chairman of the memorial committee, will lay a wreath at the foot of the monument. The committee will stand on one side of the monument, the Boyd family on the opposite side and the ministers and other speakers will stand in front of the memorial, during the services.

Mrs. Calhoun, in a statement yesterday, expressed the appreciation of the committee for the "loyal support of the people of this

community in making the memorial possible."

"It will be a happy day in all our lives," she said, "when the monument is erected, showing in a feeble way, our appreciation for the work of such a noble man."

The memorial will be unveiled by Miss Marjorie Boyd McSweeney of Langley, a granddaughter of Dr. Boyd.

The health building, now under construction, will be known as the Boyd Memorial Clinic.

Members of the memorial committee besides Mrs. Cahoun are Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Mrs. G. W. Whelchel, Mrs. W. I. Johns, Mrs. Bell Patterson, Mrs. W. R. Johns and Miss Bernard Oswald.

Columbia S. C. State  
March 13, 1939

## Memorial to Dr. F. H. Boyd Is Unveiled

Allendale, March 12.—Tribute was paid to a country physician here today at the unveiling of a granite memorial to the late Dr. F. H. Boyd, who practiced in Allendale for 40 years.

Dr. W. W. Battey of Augusta extolled Doctor Boyd for his work among "suffering humanity without thought of self or reward."

"Doctor Boyd maintained," he said, "that advancement in medicine must come from a deep sympathy of the doctor for his patient and from his real concern in making him well."

Dr. C. F. Wimberly, pastor of the Allendale Methodist church, pointed to the late physician's "conscientious service when there was no prospect of receiving a dime," declaring "Doctor Boyd would answer the call of a poor Negro as quickly as he would a wealthy white man."

Prayers were offered by the Rev. Porter Ball, rector of the Allendale Episcopal church, and the Rev. T. B. Altman, pastor of the Allendale Baptist church, the Rev. William Stewart, Allendale Presbyterian pastor, pronounced the benediction.

Miss Marjorie Boyd McSweeney of Langley and Miss Janet Boyd of Jacksonville, granddaughters of the doctor, unveiled the monument. Mrs. Baynard Calhoun placed a wreath at the foot of the monument while a group of Negroes sang a spiritual.

Several hundred persons attended the exercises. Doctor Boyd died last August. The memorial was erected through public subscription.

## Palmetto Doctors In Session at Columbia

4-29-39  
Annual Clinics  
Largely Attended

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP) — Medical and dental clinics surpassing all others will be conducted during the 45th annual meeting of the Palmetto Medical association which opened here Sunday, April 23 through April 28.

Specialists whose achievements in recent years have been outstanding have been secured for the clinics, which are being operated for the third consecutive year in connection with the annual session of the association.

In the three years the clinics have become one of the leading medical laboratories for post-graduate study and research in disease peculiar to the group. Members of the medical and dental profession from South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama and other nearby states have taken time to attend the clinics conducted here in Columbia. This year attendance indicated growing interest in the work done here and promises to break previous registration records.

Prominent medical specialists who will conduct clinics during the session include Doctors Claudius L. Forney, Chicago, othamology; Audley F. Conner, Chicago, renal vascular diseases; W. S. Quinland, Meharry Medical college, pathologist; R. Frank Jones, Howard Medical school, S. Blake Daniels, Jacksonville, gynecologist; Robert E. Seibels, Columbia, obstetrician; John J. Thomas, St. Louis, surgeon; Cassius A. Ward, Jacksonville, anaesthesia; J. Richard Allison, Columbia, dermatologist; and James L. Martin, Washington, D. C., rentenologist.

Dental specialists include Doctors John A. Turner, Howard university, oral surgery; D. H. Turpin, Meharry Dental college; Jackson L. Davis, Howard Dental school, othies and jurisprudence; William J. Madison, College of Denistry, Howard university, oral hygiene and periodontia; R. F. Sanford, Meharry Dental college, crown and bridge work; E. B. Cole, Meharry Dental college, operative dentistry.

S.C.

Columbia, S. C. Record  
April 25, 1939

## Negro Doctors Open Meeting

### Palmetto Association Ready For Clinics; Physicians To Describe Work

The Palmetto Medical association will open its 43rd annual meeting tonight with a public session at 8 o'clock in the Benedict college chapel. The meeting will last through Friday.

Doctors from all parts of the state were expected to be at the opening session tonight when E. C. Jones, D. D. S., of Sumter, president of the association, will speak on "The Rise and Success of the Negro Physician." Dr. Howard M. Payne, assistant university physician at Howard university, Washington, D. C., will speak on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis in the Individual and in the Group" at the session tonight.

All meetings of the association will be held in buildings at Benedict and Allen colleges, and clinics will be held each morning from 9 to 12 o'clock in the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital. Outstanding specialists in the medical and dental professions have been scheduled for the clinics and as speakers for the sessions in the afternoons. Six dental specialists and 13 medical specialists will be here for the clinics.

Another public session will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, and the Allen University auditorium will be the place for this meeting. Dr. W. S. Quinland, head of the department of pathology at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn., will speak on "The Urge for Individual Realization of Health Conservation." Jackson L. Davis, D. D. S., of the College of Dentistry of Howard university, Washington, will speak in the Benedict auditorium Thursday at 11 a. m.

The women's auxiliary of the association will meet Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock in the Bishops' Memorial church. Dr. Georgia Dwelle will be the speaker Thursday afternoon.

A dance will be held Thursday night at Camp Moore, and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the clinic work of the association.

Columbia, S. C. Record  
April 27, 1939

## Negro Doctors To End Clinic Here Tomorrow

The 43rd annual meeting of the Palmetto Medical association will close tomorrow morning after the clinic in the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital from 9 a. m. to noon.

On the program for tonight is a dance at Camp Moore at 9 o'clock. Proceeds from this affair will be used for the promotion of the association's clinic work.

The program this morning consisted of a clinic conducted by the staff of specialists here for the association's meeting, and papers on various medical and dental subjects were heard at the afternoon session. Dr. Jackson L. Davis, D.D.S., spoke at the Benedict college auditorium this morning. Dr. Davis is a member of the faculty of the college of dentistry at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

A meeting of the entire association was held last night in the auditorium of Allen university with the principal speech by Dr. W. S. Quinland of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn. His talk was on "The Urge for Individual Realization of Health Conservation."

The association meeting opened Tuesday evening. The first clinic was held yesterday morning, and scientific papers were heard yesterday afternoon.



# MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939 DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
July 16, 1939

## Physicians Win In Legal Tilt Against City of Knoxville Negro Dentists Plan Convention

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
March 13, 1939

**KNOXVILLE, Tenn.**—In a decision handed down last week, Judge A. E. Mitchell, of the chancery court, set aside a demurrer filed by the City of Knoxville some weeks ago in the case of the East Tennessee hospital association versus the City of Knoxville. The ruling, aside of this demurrer means that Knoxville must fight the battle out on the merit of the charges as stated in the bill filed.

The bill, filed by the East Tennessee Hospital association, an organization of Negro physicians, charges the denial of certain rights and privileges to Negro physicians in the Negro unit of the general hospital which was erected in 1933 at a cost of \$84,200. At this time it was agreed by all concerned that the funds, most of which were donated, would be used to build and equip a hospital of "a" class rating in which Negro doctors and nurses might administer medicinal needs to their own racial group.

It is claimed that numerous efforts on the part of the East Tennessee Hospital association to effect some workable plan by which the former agreement might be carried out have all failed at the hands of the general staff which shapes the policies of the institution. Atty. John A. Huff is legal representative of the physician's organization.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
June 17, 1939

### NEGRO DENTISTS TO MEET

The Pan-Tennessee Dental Association, composed of Negro dentists throughout the state, convenes in Chattanooga June 21 and 22 and several local representatives will attend. Dr. S. A. Curren, president; Dr. P. M. Alexander and Dr. E. O. Smithwick will attend the two-day session.

The executive board of the Pan-Tennessee Dental Society met Sunday with the George W. Hubbard Dental Society, a group of Negro dentists in Chattanooga and Hamilton County, and discussed final plans for the State meeting of the society to be held here June 21-22.

Dr. Westanna O. I. Byrom, in whose offices the meeting was held, announced that delegates from five Tennessee cities were present at the meeting.

Those present included Drs. S. A. Curren and J. A. Alexander, Knoxville; Drs. I. A. Watson and Cooper Taylor and Augustus Rivers, Memphis; Drs. W. B. Reed, E. B. Cole and J. B. Singleton, Nashville, and Dr. R. L. Scruggs of Shelbyville and Dr. James R. Patterson of Murfreesboro.

Local members present were Drs. Byrom, W. H. D. Valentine, president of the local society; J. Otto Young, A. H. Logan, Strieby S. Smith, E. T. Fields, W. B. Davis and J. M. Bynes.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
June 16, 1939

### 100 COLORED DENTISTS TO MEET HERE JUNE 20

One hundred Negro dentists of the state are expected here June 20-21 to attend the annual meeting of the Pan-Tennessee Dental association, organized here six years ago at the time of the group's "secession" from the Volunteer State Medical association, it was announced yesterday by Dr. W. H. D. Valentine, president of the George W. Hubbard Dental society, hosts to the assemblage.

All sessions will be held at Howard High school, with the public invited to the opening at 8 p.m. to hear an outline of the program of the society.

The dental society has, since being organized, operated as a unit separate from the group that includes the pharmacists and medical men and numbers among its membership Negro dentists from all parts of the state.

Drs. Valentine, J. Otto Young, Strieby Stanley Smith, E. T. Fields, James B. Bynes, W. D. Davis, Andrew H. Logan and Westanna O. I. Byron comprise the membership of the local organization.

### GOING TO MAYO'S



Dr. T. R. M. Howard, outstanding physician and surgeon of Nashville, Tenn., who has just been accepted to do postgraduate work in surgery at the Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minn. In the last 18 months he has completed 200 successful major operations. He is surgeon-in-chief of the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital in Nashville. Sevierville, Tenn., Vindicator  
July 26, 1939

### DENTISTS NEEDED IN RURAL AREAS, SAYS U. T. DEAN

Memphis, July 25—With more than half the 799 white dentists of Tennessee located in the four large cities, rural areas have inadequate dental service, said Dean O. W. Hyman, administrative officer of the University of Tennessee's health units at Memphis. Nine Tennessee counties have no dentists at all, and the number of persons per dentist in areas outside the four cities is from one and one-fourth to four times the number inside the cities, he said.

Of 799 white dentists in the state, 431 practice in the four urban counties and 368 serve the remainder of the state, said Dr. Hyman. The ratio of dentists to population is: Shelby (Memphis), one dentist to 984 persons; David-

### GIFTS TO NEGRO DOCTORS' GROUP



—Times Staff Photo.

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, is shown holding a valuable microscope, one of the gifts to the society by Lorena Jones, widow of Dr. Sam C. Jones. Seventy-five volumes of medical books from the deceased doctor's library are included in the presentation. Dr. E. R. Wheeler (center), founder and owner of Walden hospital, offered a room in her establishment as headquarters for the physicians. Luella Jenkins, head nurse at the institution, is at extreme right.

son (Nashville), one to 1,488; ratio of white dentists to white Knox (Knoxville), one to 1,928; people and Negro dentists to and Hamilton (Chattanooga), one to 2,989. Outside the urban counties, the ratio is one to 4,143 persons. The nine counties with no dentists have a combined white population of 73,045.

"Obviously, if the people who live in the rural counties of the state are to have more nearly adequate dental service, there must be a substantial increase in the number of dentists practicing in smaller towns. On the other hand, there appear to be too many dentists in Shelby County and, perhaps, in Davidson."

The state has a total of 880 dentists, 81 of them Negroes. Since white dentists offer their services to Negroes rarely and in emergencies only, the availability of dental service depends upon the

"In 1938, Tennessee had one white dentist for 2,671 white people and one Negro dentist for 5,947 Negroes. In the United States as a whole there was one dentist for 1,738 people," said Dr. Hyman. "All of these figures are based upon the number of dentists of 1938 and, to be conservative, the population census of 1930."

The number of dentists in the state has remained stationary since 1931, but has increased 43 since 1928, Dr. Hyman pointed out. Of the 799 white dentists in practice, 249 are over 50 years of age and the ages of another 175 cannot be determined accurately from available records, said the U-T administrator.

"There is good reason to believe that about half of the dentists

now in practice are over 50 years old," he added. "This means that about 40 new dentists must be added to the profession annually for the next 10 years if the present number is to be maintained."



Norfolk, Va. Pilot  
May 3, 1939

## Negro Doctors Attend Clinics

A meeting of the Tidewater Division of the Old Dominion Medical Society, held yesterday at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, and attended by approximately 50 Negro doctors from Norfolk, Portsmouth and points in North Carolina, was highly successful, Dr. E. D. Burke, director of the division, reported.

The sessions, conducted with the co-operation of Dr. William S. Bean, superintendent of the hospital, included an autopsy and clinics conducted by doctors of the hospital staff.

In the surgical section, discussions of diagnosis and treatment were led by Dr. M. K. King and Dr. J. N. Bowden. In the medical section, the subject was encephalomyelitis, secondary anemia and aortic regurgitation, with discussion led by Dr. E. M. Gordon, Dr. S. C. White and Dr. B. R. Mayes. A discussion of syphilis in the genito-urinary section was led by Dr. J. R. Waugh and W. A. Williamson.

Attendance at the meeting was unusually large in view of the bad weather, Dr. Burke said, and the Norfolk Negro medical fraternity was unusually well represented.

# Socialized Medicine, Wagner Bill Hit By Francis

## Not Good For Race Doctor, He Tells State Body

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, of Norfolk, a former president of the National Medical Association, emphatically denounced socialized medicine as being not best suited for the race, before the Old Dominion Medical Society in its thirty-fourth annual meeting held here last week.

"Socialization of medicine," said Dr. Francis, "as now considered, would through taxation or some insurance plan, bring large numbers of persons under the care of certain medical men especially appointed to serve them. This, it is argued, will do away with the need of calling on the private physician and his 'high fees.'"

"The attitude when approaching any type of socialized medical practice, especially when the physician is selected by some powers above, is that, here is mass production, where there is little time to give full attention, or where sickness and health are tied up first of all with the patient's relation to the industry or corporation which appoints the doctor," continued Dr. Francis.

### CANNOT BE ACCUSED OF GOUGING PUBLIC

"As far as the Negro doctor is concerned, he can not be accused of gouging his public. The poor he has had always with him, and although the patient always intends to pay, the economic uncertainties of which the race is a victim has tended to keep the physician of color nearer pauperization than to opulence. Besides, as he has come in contact with specific cases, he has had to continue to lower charges to suit the strained circumstances of a family, or make no charge at all."

These, Dr. Francis stated, were his reasons for opposing the system of socialized medicine in 1932 and, he declared, he still has not changed very much because of

## Wagner Bill Would Bring About 'Social Revolution'

these still existing conditions.

The Norfolk physician also condemned the passage of the Wagner Bill, declaring that "the Wagner Bill, as it now stands, would bring about a social revolution and we realize, as do the members of the American Medical Association, that only local control can be medically efficient; we know too, that there is no specific utterance written into the bill to secure for the Negro doctor a place in the set-up. 'Administrative personnel,' to quote the American Medical Association, 'is provided for without specifications of its medical qualification.' This every Negro doctor should take into consideration, particularly those of us who live in the South, and the majority of those who live in the North."

### SHOULD BE IN HANDS OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

"I cannot but contend that the administration of this bill should be in the hands of the medical profession and knowing that we in the South are not members of the American Medical Association, which is the recognized official body through which administration of socialized medicine will eventually be made; there must be urged upon the framers of this bill the fact that the National Medical Association should, and must, be recognized in a way as to give to us the status of administering equally to the needs of our group."

Continuing, Dr. Francis asserted, "I would recommend for consideration the question of medical education for Negroes and where the economic status of students equipped to study medicine has held them back, that the government should introduce into its bill adequate provisions for training, so that our two existing medical schools will be enabled to accept and graduate enough students to keep the country balanced in the production of men in the field of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Stressing the importance of the

need of funds to carry on our already existing hospitals, Dr. Francis pointed out that we do not need, so much, new hospitals, but the "where-with-all" to maintain the ones we have and to equip them with the proper facilities that make for successful medical practice.



MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1939  
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

WEST VIRGINIA

**MANY MEDICS OUT TO MEET**



*Camera 7-8-39 Press Bureau*  
Shown here are members of the West Virginia Medical Society who attended the 33rd annual convention in Beckley, W. Va., June 21-23. First row, left to right: H. C. Hargrove, J. E. Martin, N. L. Collins, E. L. Younger, J. W. Spellcrot, president. Second row: W. M. Hall, Joseph Horsham, Clinton Jackson, R. Lorenzo Carter, vice president. Third row: C. H. Laws, R. R. Higginbotham, R. J. Howard. Fourth row: A. D. Belton, secretary-treasurer; W. M. Avright and D. Q. Murray.